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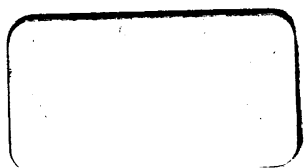
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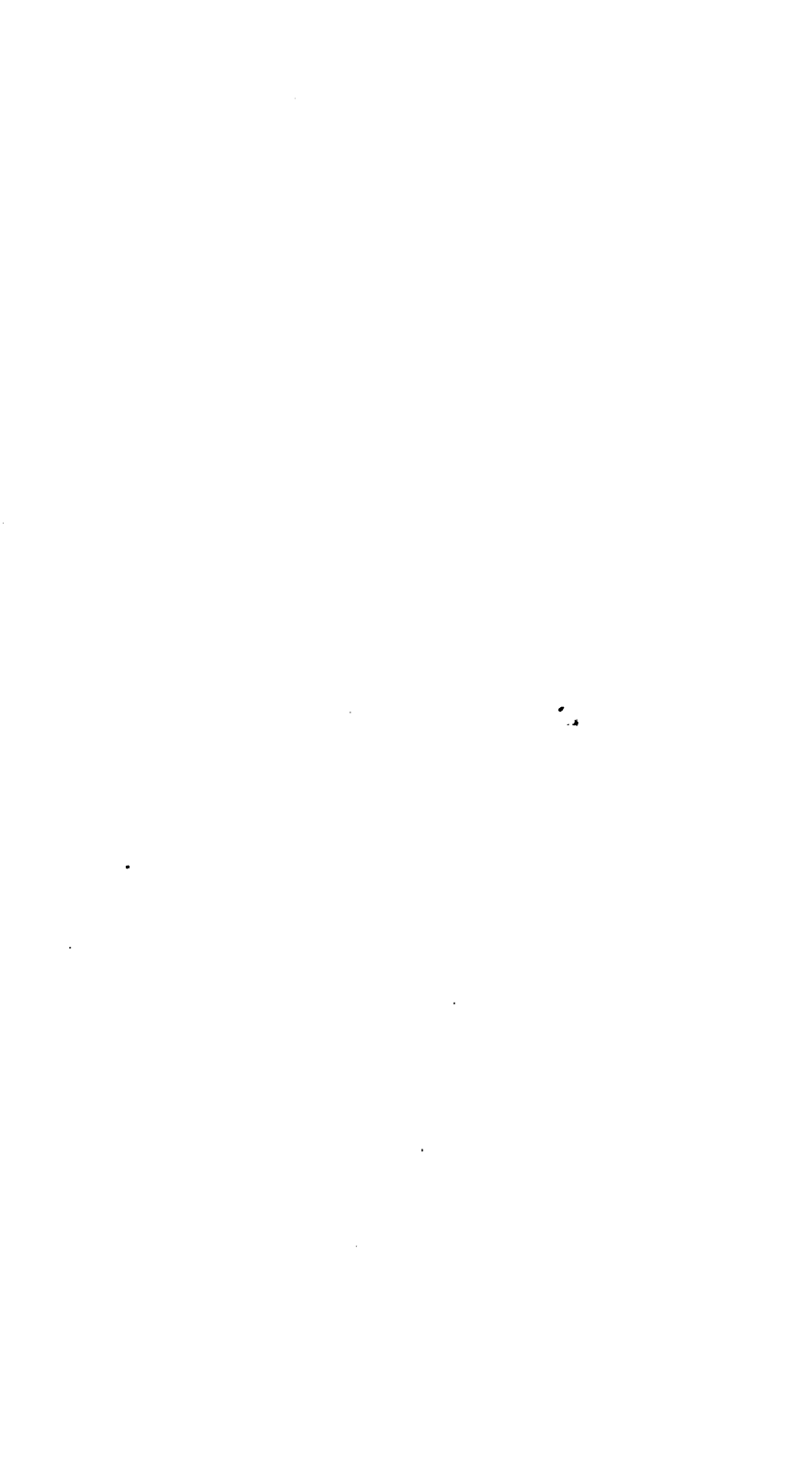


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Wickham



A
DISSERTATION
ON THE
PASSAGE OF HANNIBAL
OVER THE ALPS.

BY
HENRY L. WICKHAM, A. M.
AND
THE REV. J. A. CRAMER, A. M.
LATE STUDENTS OF CHRIST CHURCH,
OXFORD.

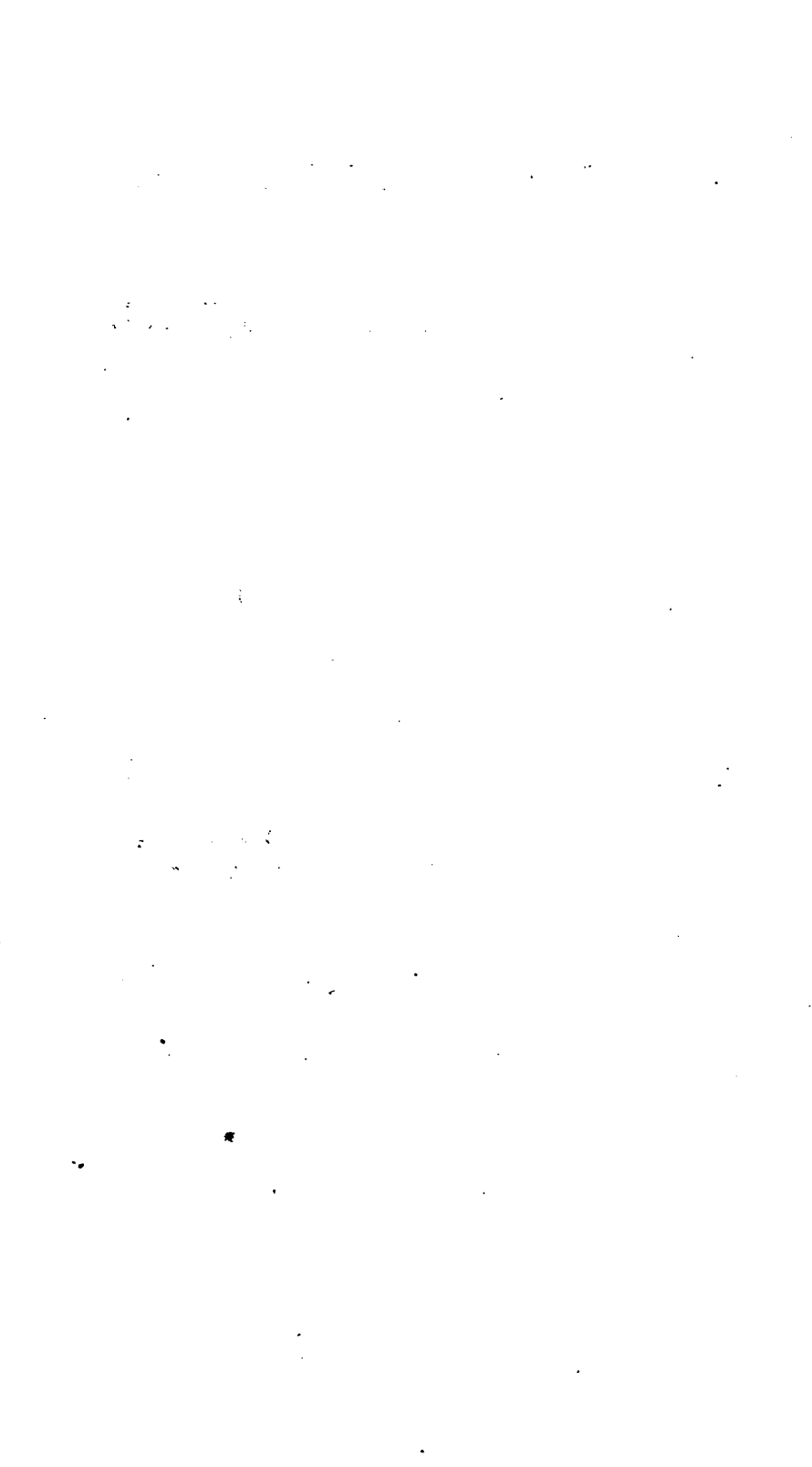
Ἰμεις δὲ περὶ τούτων ευθαρσῶς ἀποφαινόμεθα διὰ τὸ ——— τοὺς
τόπους κατωπτευκίνας, καὶ τῇ διὰ τῶν Ἀλπίων αὐτοῦς κίχρησθαι πορίᾳ
γνώσεως ἔνεκα καὶ θείας. — POLYB. I. 3. c. 8.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR
G. B. WHITTAKER, AVE MARIA LANE.

1828.

B. H. G.
1141-5



TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM WYNDHAM,
LORD GRENVILLE,

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

&c. &c. &c.

THIS WORK IS INSCRIBED,
AS A TESTIMONY OF THEIR RESPECTFUL ADMIRATION
OF HIS TALENTS AS A STATESMAN,
AND OF
HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS AS A SCHOLAR,

BY HIS MOST OBLIGED

AND FAITHFUL SERVANTS,

THE AUTHORS.



ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

SECOND EDITION.

THE first edition of this Work having been more favourably received than, from the nature of the subject, we had a right to expect, we have been called upon for a second, to which we have thought it proper to put our names, as many of the facts stated in the body of the work might not be received by the reader upon anonymous authority. A few additions and corrections will be found, but no material change has been made, as a second examination of the ground in question, and of other points connected with it, has only served to convince us of the accuracy of our first statement, and

of the correctness of our general conclusions. The only work of importance which has appeared since the publication of our first edition, is that of M. Larauza, who states the passage to have been effected by the Mont Cenis; and we have thought it right to dedicate some pages to a reply to that gentleman. M. De Luc has also published a second edition of his work, in which he has done us the honour to adopt our opinions upon almost all the points in which we had materially differed from him.

We have been further confirmed in our theory by a very able article on the subject, which appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* for November, 1825.

In order to leave no part of the Alps unexamined, we went, in the year 1821, from Grenoble to Gap, and Barcelonette, and into Italy by the Col de L'Argentiere, returning, by Coni and Saluzzo, over the Col de Viso, to Mont Dauphin, and again to Gap and Grenoble. Two years afterwards, we re-examined the Little St. Bernard, and the Mont du Chat; and since that time we have visited the different passages of Les Echelles, Aiguebellette, and the Mont de L'Epine. Since

the publication of M. Larauza's work, we have traversed the Mont Cenis, for the purpose of analyzing his statements, which we found in many respects inaccurate; so that (having previously visited the Great St. Bernard) we have left no ground unexplored, and as it is only by personal examination that it is possible to form a correct opinion upon this subject, we feel ourselves justified in adhering confidently to ours. The very few weak points of our theory have been discussed, as we trust, fairly, and, we think, fairly answered; but even if unanswerable, they are so much less numerous than those pointed out in the systems of our opponents, that we might almost venture to claim a superiority on this ground alone.

The publication of M. Raymond's large Map of the Alps, which has taken place since our first edition, has given abundant facilities to the investigation of this question, as its general accuracy, and the scale on which it is laid down, will give the persons who consult it every advantage short of an actual view of the ground, while this latter advantage is now, in a great measure, supplied by Mr. Brockedon's very beautiful work on the Passes

of the Alps, to which we have alluded in the body of the work. With all these advantages, however, we should still recommend a personal examination, especially as it is now rendered much easier in every respect than when we first undertook the journey.

JUNE, 1828.

PREFACE

TO THE

FIRST EDITION.

THE wonderful undertaking which it is the purpose of the following pages to investigate would naturally have attracted great attention, if considered only with reference to its general consequences, and to its particular effects on the great contest carried on between Rome and Carthage; for this march, which carried the war from a distant province to the very gates of the former, totally changed the character of the struggle, and compelled the Romans to fight for existence instead of territory.

These events, however, are not the only causes which have thrown so much interest on the passage of the Alps by Hannibal; for the doubt and

uncertainty which have existed, even from very remote times, as to the road by which the passage was effected; the numerous and distinguished writers who have declared themselves on different sides of the question; the variation between the two great historians of the transactions of those times, Polybius and Livy; all these things united, have involved the subject in difficulties which have increased its importance, and which have long exercised many able writers in vain attempts to elucidate them.

The relation of Polybius, who lived very soon after the transactions which he describes, and who had himself examined the country for the purpose of writing his history, would naturally appear the most authentic, on account of its early date, as well as of the internal evidence which it bears of truth. Unfortunately Polybius was writing to Greeks, and was therefore, as he himself tells them, not anxious to introduce into his narrative names of places and of countries in which they were little interested, and which, if inserted, would rather have injured than assisted the unity of his story. In consequence of this, although he has been remarkably careful in giving us the distances performed by the Carthaginian army in

their march from the Pyrenees to the plains of Italy, as well as the time in which they were completed, he has been generally sparing of his proper names, and he has not positively stated in terms the name of that passage of the Alps through which Hannibal marched.

Now though the distances (which are positive) and the general description of the country, and the names of the nations (when these latter are mentioned) which the army passed through, afford, as we trust we shall shew, sufficient data to prove beyond all doubt that Hannibal passed by the *Alpis Graia*, or Little St. Bernard,* yet as this is not expressly stated, Livy, who without acknowledgment has borrowed the greater part of his own narrative from Polybius, has asserted that he went over the *Alpis Cottia*, or Mont Genevre;

* The *Alpis Graia*, or Little St. Bernard, forms the communication between the valley of the Isere and that of Aosta. It is situated a little to the south of the Mont Blanc, and is the most northerly of the passages of that division of the Alps which runs from north to south. The *Alpis Cottia* or Mont Genevre is situated to the south of the Mont Cenis and to the north of the Mont Viso, and forms the communication between Briançon and Grenoble, and the valley of Susa, which leads down to Turin. As there are no post roads over either of these two passes, they are but little frequented in comparison with the Mont Cenis and the Simplon.

and as Livy is much more read than Polybius, his account has obtained much more credit than it deserves, and has been considered as almost decisive of the question. It has been particularly adopted by almost all the French writers upon the subject, and though they differ from each other as to the road which the army took to arrive at the passage, and further, although the account itself is absolutely inconsistent in many parts, yet the authority of so great a name has almost set criticism at defiance, and his commentators have endeavoured to reconcile his contradictions as well as they were able. It was evident, however, to those who were in the habit of looking a little deeper than the surface, that Livy's account, which, even when taken by itself, was far from satisfactory, was, when compared with that of Polybius, with which it had been generally supposed to agree, very different in its conclusion; and this variation between them was so decided, that it was quite impossible that both could be right. Gibbon was so much struck with this variation, as well as with the respective characters of the two authors as historians, that he would have given up Livy at once, had he not been unable, from his ignorance of the passage alluded

to by Polybius, to decide the question in favour of the latter. The opinion of Gibbon appears also to have been very much influenced by that of D'Anville, an authority to be respected above all others for wonderful accuracy and depth of research in matters relating to ancient topography.

D'Anville, however, is guided in his opinion by the idea that the guides of Hannibal were Taurini, a mistake which is the more extraordinary, as Livy himself states them to be Boii.* Mr. Holdsworth, who had devoted much of his time and attention to subjects of this nature,† appears to have detected Livy's inconsistencies as well as Gibbon, and to have been of opinion that the army crossed the Alps to the north of the Mont Genevre; but as he was, as well as Gibbon, unacquainted with the passage of the Little St. Bernard, he was unable to fix upon the exact spot.

It is to General Melville that the literary world has been indebted, in later times, for the suggestion of this latter pass, and it is by this suggestion that a question so long doubtful has received a most satisfactory explanation. This gentleman on

* Livy, lib. xxi. c. 29.

† Vide Spence's *Anecdotes of Men and Books*.

his return from the West-Indies, where he had held a high military command, turned his whole attention to the investigation of the military antiquities of the Romans, and for this purpose spent some years in travelling over France, Italy, and Germany, and examined with great attention the countries which had been the scenes of the most celebrated battles and events recorded in Roman history. From his thorough knowledge of Polybius, he was early struck with the great authority that his narrative carried with it, and he determined, if possible, to set at rest the much agitated question of the passage of the Alps by Hannibal. As he perceived that no perusal of the historian, however close and attentive, no critical sagacity or discernment, could alone enable him to arrive at the truth, unless he verified the observations of his author on the same ground, and compared his descriptions with the same scenes, as those which that author had himself visited and examined, the General surveyed attentively all the known passages of the Alps, and more particularly those which were best known to the ancients.

The result of all these observations was a firm conviction, that the passage of the Little St. Bernard was that by which Hannibal had crossed over

into Italy, both as being most probable in itself, and also as agreeing beyond all comparison more closely than any other with the description given by Polybius. The arguments and the evidence which will be brought forward in the following pages are directed to the confirmation of this opinion, and if they should appear satisfactory, the General must be looked upon as the first who has solved this problem in history. It is not indeed meant that he was absolutely the first who made the Carthaginian army penetrate by that pass into Italy, since the oldest authority on this point, that of Cælius Antipater,* as we are prepared to shew, represents it as having taken that route; but it is affirmed that he was the first to revive an opinion concerning that passage, which, although existing in full force in the traditions of the country itself, appears to have been long laid aside as forgotten, and to have rested that opinion on arguments the most solid and plausible.†

General Melville never published any account

* Vid. chap. i. post.

† Some account of the General's life and discoveries will be found in the preface to the work of M. De Luc, who quotes from the Monthly Repository of English Literature for October, 1812.

of his observations, and they would most probably have been lost to the world, had he not found in M. De Luc, of Geneva, nephew of the late distinguished philosopher of that name, a person eminently qualified to undertake the task which he himself declined, and even materially to improve upon his labours. The very able and learned work which that gentleman published at Geneva in 1818, entitled *Histoire du Passage des Alpes par Annibal*,* contains a very full and clear report of the observations of General Melville, supported by arguments and by evidence entirely original, and which must be admitted by every candid and judicious inquirer to be clear and conclusive. Had M. De Luc himself been enabled to follow the route which he describes, and to verify on the spot the whole of General Melville's observations with his own eyes, and with the same discernment with which he has actually examined a part of them, it would undoubtedly have been beyond the power of any writer, however able, to add to or to perfect his work; but though various circumstances have prevented him from accomplishing this most desirable object, it is wonderful with

* M. De Luc published, in 1825, a second edition of his work, considerably augmented.

how much clearness he has embodied the General's remarks, and how well he has described a line of country with which he was not himself personally acquainted.

For clearness of description and for acuteness of argument, M. De Luc's work cannot be sufficiently praised; and it was our intention, after we had read it, to employ ourselves in a translation of it. But for the purpose of enabling ourselves to verify his remarks, we determined to undertake a journey along the whole road pointed out by M. De Luc, from the first ascent of the Alps to the termination of the march in the plains of Italy. This journey was performed in the autumn of the year 1819.

We descended the Rhone from Lyons to Vienne, and from thence struck off, by the old Roman road, across Dauphiny, till we reached the Mont du Chat; crossing that mountain, we descended upon Chambery and Montmeillan, and from thence went up the valley of the Isere to Scez, at the foot of the Little St. Bernard. We crossed this mountain, and came through the valley of Aosta to Ivrea, and finally to Turin, by the capture of which town Hannibal's passage of the Alps may be said to be finally terminated. The whole of the country

through which we passed was beautiful, and will amply repay, by its scenery alone, the trouble of visiting it. The valleys of the Isere and of Aosta are extremely rich and populous, and cultivation is pushed almost to the very summit of the Alps.

We carried with us Polybius as well as the work of M. De Luc, and we were as fully satisfied of the general accuracy of the latter as we were of our being in the exact road pointed out by the former. Still, however, much new light was thrown upon the subject in consequence of a personal examination, and much new information was obtained. As also there are a few points in which we differ from M. De Luc, we have thought it, upon the whole, more advisable to publish the result of our observations in an original form, than to persist in our first resolution of merely translating the work of that gentleman.

We beg leave, at the same time, to disclaim all the merit of originality upon this question ; and we feel so much indebted to M. De Luc for the greater part of the remarks contained in this work, that we shall be amply satisfied if we should be allowed the praise of an impartial examination of the ground with Polybius in our hands, together with a most earnest desire to arrive at the truth.

It may seem extraordinary that the passage over the Little St. Bernard should have so entirely escaped the observation of all modern writers upon this subject ; but the almost total disuse into which it had fallen, in consequence of the establishment of the road by the Echelles. which was constructed in 1670, and of that by the Mont Cenis, which now forms the great passage into Italy on that side, will sufficiently account for this circumstance. At present, however, notwithstanding this disuse, there is a considerable intercourse between the vallies of Aosta and of the Isere, and the road along the latter is excellent as far as Scez.

The Tarantaise, into which you enter at Conflans, is a very populous country, and the inhabitants are remarkable for a spirit of independence, which makes them avoid much communication with their more civilized neighbours ; though they are among themselves extremely hospitable and kind. The road over the St. Bernard itself, is at present impassable for carriages as far as La Tuille, but from thence to Aosta it is very tolerable, and from that town to Ivrea and Turin it is excellent.* We passed

* These roads have been much improved since 1819.

through some very fine country in Dauphiny, and Vienne, the town from which we first set out, abounds in Roman remains. The Roman road from Vienne to Ivrea appears to have been carried in almost the exact track of the modern one. We employed eight days in going from Vienne to Turin, and found very little difficulty in obtaining means of conveyance. Although we were fully convinced of the justness of our opinion by this journey, yet in order to satisfy ourselves completely, we determined to return by the Mont Genevre to Briançon and Grenoble. And this latter tour has enabled us to prove, we think beyond contradiction, that it is absolutely impossible for the Carthaginian army to have taken this road, at least if the authority of Polybius is to be considered of any weight in deciding the question.

It may be proper here to state briefly the precise road which we conceive Hannibal to have taken, and which we shall develop more at length hereafter. After crossing the Pyrenees at Bellegarde, he went to Nimes, through Perpignan, Narbonne, Beziers, and Montpellier, as nearly as possible in the exact track of the great Roman road. From Nimes he marched to the Rhone, which he crossed

at Roquemaure, and then went up the river to Vienne, or possibly a little higher. From thence, marching across the flat country of Dauphiny in order to avoid the angle which the river makes at Lyons, he rejoined it at St. Genis d'Aouste. He then crossed the Mont du Chat to Chambery, joined the Isere at Montmeillan, ascended it as far as Scez, crossed the Little St. Bernard, and descended upon Aosta and Ivrea by the banks of the Doria Baltea. After halting for some time at Ivrea, he marched upon Turin, which he took, and then prepared himself for ulterior operations against the Romans.

To establish any road at all, it was necessary to be guided exclusively either by Polybius or by Livy; for the accounts of these two historians cannot, as we shall shew hereafter, be possibly reconciled with each other. For reasons which will be stated in the 1st chapter, but principally because Livy's account is inconsistent with itself, we have taken Polybius as our guide. It will be shewn, that the road which has just been laid down agrees in a most extraordinary manner with the one which he describes, especially as to the distances. It may indeed be safely said, that there is only one single

point of difference between us, and that one relates to the plains of Italy, which are said to have been pointed out to the army from the summit of the Alps. As it will be shewn that these plains can be seen from no known passage whatever of the Alps, we trust that this variation will not be looked upon as material. In every thing else we agree.

M. De Luc's arrangement of giving the substance of the Greek author at the head of each chapter has been adopted, and will be found convenient, but a literal translation of the whole has been added in the Appendix.

After the establishment of our own theory, we have proceeded to remark upon the other routes which have been at different times proposed. The work of M. De Luc was attacked soon after it appeared by two French gentlemen, who were anxious to defend their favourite Livy. The pamphlet of the first, M. Le Comte Fortia d'Urban, has been so completely refuted by the observations of the second, M. Letronne, that it has not been deemed necessary to take notice of it; but we have endeavoured to shew that this latter author has been himself equally mistaken in his own theory.

The map which accompanies this work will, we

have every reason to believe, be found correct. We have inserted in it the modern as well as the Roman roads, and we have given the ancient as well as modern names of towns; great care has been taken in laying down the chain of the Alps, and when we add, that it has been executed by Mr. Arrowsmith, we need say no more in its favour. Some plans of places interesting in the discussion will also be found; they were taken on the spot, and we believe we may answer for their accuracy.

With respect to distances, we have adopted D'Anville's calculation, which is given in his *Mesures Itinéraires*; he fixes the miles as follows:

The Roman mile 756 toises.

The English mile 826

The Geographical 951

The Roman mile, according to Polybius, was divided into eight stadia; and it is to be observed, that when miles are mentioned in this work, Roman miles are always meant, unless otherwise expressed.

ERRATA.

| Page | Line |
|------|---|
| 1, | 11, dele the comma. |
| 18, | 20, for "Laranza," read <i>Larauza</i> . |
| 19, | 6, dele the comma. |
| 31, | 26, for "Conflans ad Publicanos," read <i>Ad Publicanos</i> (<i>Conflans</i> .) |
| 34, | 11, for "in," read <i>intend</i> . |
| 52, | 7, for "ἐντὶ ἀγῶς," read ἐντὸς ἀγῶς. |
| 84, | 17, for "ascent at," read <i>descent from</i> . |
| 92, | 30, for "I am," read <i>We are</i> . |
| 113, | 15, for Pr St. Didier," read <i>Pré St. Didier</i> . |
| 115, | 16, 23, for "I," and "I am," read <i>We</i> , and <i>We are</i> . |
| 226, | 20, for "labeurs," read <i>labours</i> . |
| 231, | 21, for "Aoste," read <i>St. Genis d'Aouste</i> . |

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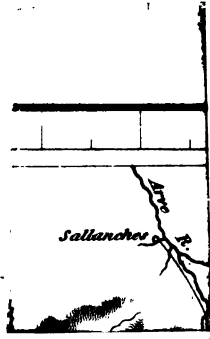
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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS. CHARACTER OF POLYBIUS.
EARLY HISTORY OF THE ALPS.

WHEN it is declared in the very outset of this inquiry, that the narration of Polybius is assumed as the entire basis and ground-work on which it rests, it immediately becomes necessary to lay before the reader the reasons which seem to place that historian's authority so much above that of every other competitor, and to prove that he is the only safe and sure guide whom we can follow in our investigation; and though the inquiry may perhaps lead us into what may seem a minute examination of his character, as an historian and geographer, yet the issue of the question rests so materially on the credit due to his account, that we therefore hope to be pardoned for entering into it somewhat at length.

Of the capacity and fitness of Polybius to des-

cribe great military events, and particularly those of that memorable period, which, after a long and desperate struggle between the two great rivals, Rome and Carthage, secured to the former the empire of the world, we shall presently be assured, if we consider, what education he had received, what scenes and revolutions he had witnessed, and whence he derived those sources of knowledge, which alone could fit him for so important a task.

Bred in the school of Philopœmen, whose military genius shed a brilliant though transient lustre over the decaying fortunes and glory of Greece, Polybius, whose father Lycortas was himself a distinguished statesman and warrior, could have no better guide to train his youthful mind in the pursuit of knowledge, and direct him in the attainment of those qualities, which adorn alike the character of a general and politician. Born with no common talents, and under the auspices of a government which then alone raised its head against tyranny and oppression, and struggled for the dying liberties of Greece, his mind could not fail of early developing itself, and laying up, for a maturer age, an ample store of valuable and diversified acquirements. While in the camp and field he learned the duties of a captain and soldier, and made himself master of the art of tactics, and whole science of war; at home he became no less versed in all the branches of political knowledge, which the complicated divisions and dissensions

of Greece then rendered so necessary to the education of one, whose services were to be exerted in the administration of his country, or in furthering its interests abroad in a diplomatic capacity.

At the age of twenty-four he accompanied his father on an embassy to Ptolemy Epiphanes, King of Egypt; on which occasion he seems so far to have conciliated the favour and esteem of that court by his merit and talents, that the successor of Ptolemy, upon sending to the Achæans for aid, according to the terms of their alliance,* requested that Polybius, then in his thirty-seventh year, might have the command of the cavalry.

The jealousy, however, with which the Roman Senate began to view the appearance of such talents and abilities in a citizen of a country† so fertile in genius and patriotism, soon summoned Polybius to Rome, already the capital of the world. It is to this removal, cruel and unjust no doubt, though honourable to the merit and virtues which it was meant to stifle in their growth, that we owe one of the noblest histories, if we may judge from the grandeur of the design and the remains preserved to us, that the world ever saw.

Transplanted to a soil, which afforded so much more scope for an expansive genius; to a field which could satisfy at once the wide views of the historian, warrior, statesman, and philosopher; he

* Voss. de Hist. Græc. lib. i. c. 19.

† Harles, Introd. in Hist. Ling. Græc. sect. 3. p. 284.

contemplated the scene before him as a citizen of the world, and consoling himself with the idea, that his country did but share the universal fate of nations, he formed the project of describing the events and unfolding the causes which raised Rome to the pinnacle of power and glory, and laid the world at her feet.

He arrived at Rome* about thirty-five years after Hannibal had been forced to quit Italy; at a time when that city, though mistress of nations and empires, must have had the dangers, under which it had so nearly fallen, still fresh in its recollection. The terrors which the name of the Carthaginian General had created, had scarcely yet subsided; the wounds which he had inflicted were scarcely yet healed; so that every information, which regarded that great captain and his actions, might have been easily obtained from living witnesses, and actors on that great theatre of war. A close acquaintance with the most illustrious characters of Rome,† among whom was young Scipio Æmilianus, attracted towards him by his superior talents and merit; a keen and impartial judgment joined to unwearied research and patient investigation, placed within his reach documents of the most valuable and authentic nature; to their truth indeed the concurrent sentiment of antiquity, and the internal character of his works,

* Voss. de Hist. Græc. lib. i. p. 19.

† Polyb. Fragm. lib. xxxii. c. 10.

bear ample and unfeigned y,
 sincerity, and candour are peculiar upon
 all his writings; to these he has sacrificed the orna-
 ments of style, the beauties of description, and
 embellishments of art: and while history shall be
 appreciated as a genuine guide and instructor
 through life, so long will his works be preferred to
 the more polished but less authentic narratives of
 other historians.

It is natural to suppose, that a character like that of Hannibal, which formed so prominent a feature in the period of history which Polybius meant to describe, could not fail of attracting a large portion of his attention. We should be led to expect, from so candid and impartial a writer, a true and fair account of that extraordinary man, who by his sole energy grappled with the gigantic power of Rome at her very threshold, and for a time stemmed the torrent that was destined to overflow the world. Viewing the second Punic war as the great struggle which decided the fate of the world, Polybius has omitted no previous information or circumstance, which might tend to bring his readers to a full and perfect conception of this momentous contest. The causes, pretences, and motives, which led to the war, are examined, distinguished, and balanced with the utmost attention, and most scrupulous nicety; we have a sure

* See Casaubon's Preface, in Schweighæuser's ed. p. 15.

guarantee of his adherence to truth and equity, from his daring, more than once, openly to charge the Romans with injustice and ambitious views; and we feel assured, that in him at least, Greece had not yet deserved the epithet of false. In order to make his readers fully acquainted with the nature and character of this contest, he lays before them the resources of each nation and their allies; particularly of the Gauls, on whose assistance and co-operation Hannibal relied so much, in his invasion of Italy. Their wars with the Romans, and inveterate hatred against that people, are detailed at length;* their numbers, importance, and geographical position, are defined with clearness and precision; no information, in short, is omitted, which could be deemed useful for the understanding of subsequent events.

But of all points connected with the history of the second Punic war, there is none which seems to have interested him so deeply, or which he appears to have been at so much pains in elucidating and describing, as the journey of Hannibal from Spain into Italy; as being an event so interesting and memorable in itself, and displaying the character and talents of that great commander in so striking a point of view; and because accounts so romantic and improbable had been given of it by other writers, as to involve the whole transaction in doubt and mystery.

* Polyb. lib. ii. c. 17.

His ardent love of truth, and thirst for geographical knowledge, and every thing connected with military science, led Polybius to trace the march of the Carthaginian army from the Ebro to the Rhone, and subsequently over the Alps into Italy; by which means he has been able to ascertain with accuracy each position and locality, and obtain information, which must in vain have been sought for in any other manner; he himself declares, that if there is any part of his history, on the accuracy and certainty of which he may speak with the greatest confidence,* it is this; as having received the accounts which he delivers, from persons who were living at the time when the events took place, and having travelled in the Alps, in order to obtain certain and precise information on this subject. His knowledge indeed of this chain of mountains, of the different passes that led through it from Italy into Gaul, and of the numerous tribes that inhabited its valleys, seems to have been both extensive and accurate; since Strabo,† who wrote more than a century and a half later, has not scrupled to borrow from Polybius's geographical works, now lost to us, much of his account concerning these mountains.

If now the character of Polybius be weighed with that of Livy, every impartial mind must easily discover, how far he surpasses the Roman

* Polyb. lib. iii. c. 48.

† Harles, sect. iv. p. 319.

writer in all the great points that determine the value and authority of an historian; nor can we institute a more just comparison between them than that with which Gibbon furnishes us, when examining this very question.

“Nobody,” says Gibbon,* “admires more than
“I do the historical merit of Livy; the majestic
“flow of his narrative, in which events follow
“each other with rapidity, yet without hurry or
“confusion; and the continual beauty and energy
“of his style, which transports his readers from
“their closets to the scene of action. But here
“we have to do not with the orator, but with the
“witness. Considered in this view, Livy appears
“merely as a man of letters, covered with the
“dust of his library, little acquainted with the art
“of war, careless in point of geography, and who
“lived two centuries after Hannibal’s expedi-
“tion.

“In the whole of his recital, we may perceive
“rather a romantic picture, calculated to please
“the fancy, than a faithful and judicious history,
“capable of satisfying the understanding. The
“God who appeared to the Carthaginian general,
“the mountains accessible to him alone,† the
“vinegar with which he split the rocks, are fables
“which Livy relates without criticism, as without

* Gibbon’s Misc. Works, vol. ii. p. 182, 3.

† Tit. Liv. lib. xxi. c. 22. lib. xxi. c. 37.

“suspicion. We seem to read Homer describing
“the exploits of Achilles. In Polybius, on the
“other hand, we meet with nothing but unadorned
“simplicity and plain reason. A justness of think-
“ing, rare in his age and country, united to a
“sterility of fancy still more rare, made him pre-
“fer the truth, which he thoroughly knew, to
“ornaments which he was perhaps more inclined
“to despise, because he felt himself incapable of
“attaining them. He had examined attentively
“and skilfully with his own eyes the country
“between the Po and the Ebro, where he might
“collect the precious remains of tradition, which
“the period of sixty years had not been able to
“efface; and where he might converse with some
“of the old men of the country, who had in their
“youth either resisted Hannibal’s invasion, or fol-
“lowed his standard. His journey to those parts
“was undertaken with the express purpose of
“gaining information in the country itself, and of
“substituting, instead of the fables which already
“overflowed the public, a plain and authentic
“history of this famous expedition of the Cartha-
“ginians. The work which has come down to us
“is the fruit of this design. To finish the parallel,
“I must add, that Livy’s narrative cannot be re-
“conciled with itself any more than with that of
“Polybius.* His obscurities and contradictions

* Cluver. *It. Ant. lib. i. c. 33. p. 370-375.* Crevier’s Pre-
face to Livy. Reiske’s Pref. to Polyb.

“baffle the ablest geographers; whereas the account of Polybius is clear and well connected.”*

Here then it seems natural to ask, why, since Polybius's authority seems to rest on such firm and indisputable grounds, and his account to be deserving of so much greater credit than that of any other writer, any question should have arisen respecting the event we are now examining, or the subject have ever been involved in doubt and obscurity? The question here started will perhaps best be answered, if we reflect on the plan which Polybius himself states that he has followed in the geographical part of his history, and more particularly in his narrative of Hannibal's march from Spain to the Ticino.

It should be observed,† that Polybius was writing principally for his countrymen, to whom Spain and Gaul, and generally the western parts of Europe, were but little known, and who would,

* Gibbon however, misled by Cluverius, conceived that Polybius took Hannibal over the Great St. Bernard: and being very naturally surprised at his choosing so circuitous a route, still wavered between the two opinions. “On doit être surpris,” says M. de Luc, “qu’il n’ait pas soupçonné qu’il devoit y avoir entre le Mont Genievre et le Grand St. Bernard, un autre passage, qui pourroit mieux convenir au récit de Polybe, et qu’il n’ait pas, en conséquence, fait des recherches sur les voies Romaines, et même sur les passages des Alpes fréquentés avant que les Romains eussent ouvert leurs voies militaires au travers de ces montagnes.” *Hist. du Pass. des Alpes*, p. 274.

† Polyb. lib. iii. c. 4.

as he says, derive as little information and instruction from the names of people and places with which they were unacquainted, as from mere sounds that strike the ear without satisfying the understanding ; and he conceives, that by dividing the heavens into four quarters, and considering the several parts of the earth as situated under one of these divisions, the mind is able to refer that which is less known to something of which it has a fixed and definite notion. Now, how correct soever this principle may be, yet, in its application, Polybius, it must be confessed, is somewhat vague and indistinct ; to us indeed this must be apparent, who are possessed of such accurate methods of ascertaining the latitude and position of any place on the globe's surface. Yet this will sufficiently account for the omission of names both of places, people, and rivers, which, had they been mentioned by Polybius, would long ago have removed all doubt as to the precise point by which Hannibal entered Italy.*

Still, however, though the data which Polybius affords us in the solution of this question be few,

* Here perhaps we may be allowed to remark, how little seems to have been done towards the improvement of geography by the Romans : and that while they paid scarcely any attention to that branch of knowledge, the Greeks from the earliest times seem to have pursued the science with ardour and success ; as may be seen by the works of Herodotus, Eratosthenes, Polybius, Strabo, and Ptolemy.

yet, as we hope to shew, they are fully adequate to lead us to the truth; and after all, the fault will be found to rest not with the historian, but with those commentators who have misconceived and misinterpreted his meaning. Had an inquiry been instituted at the first with the same zeal, and the same judicious mode of investigation, which have been displayed by General Melville and M. De Luc, every difficulty would long ago have been cleared up, and much fruitless labour, and many useless comments would have been spared. We must yet notice another, and not less fruitful source of error, which is the attempt so often made to reconcile the accounts of the two historians; this is more particularly the case with French writers, who lay great stress on the authority of the Roman historian, and who have also bowed to the decision of their countryman, the Chevalier Folard, in his *Commentary on Polybius*.* When we come to examine the narrative of Livy by itself, we shall then be best able to judge whether such an attempt can be attended with success.

To sum up, then, the arguments for preferring the narrative of Polybius to that of Livy; we have on the one side the authority of a writer who lived

* Folard, though he might be an able tactician, has, in discussing this question, fallen into numberless errors, which will be pointed out in a more proper place.

a very short time after the events which he describes, whose account is plain, consistent with itself, and bearing internal evidence of its truth, while, on the other, we have an author whose love for the marvellous, and whose grave recital of miracles necessarily throw a doubt on his veracity : while his good sense and acuteness are equally liable to be impeached on account of the repeated inconsistencies of his narrative, and the constant sacrifice of truth to the ornaments of style. The unsuccessful attempts of some later writers to reconcile the variations of the two accounts, prove that the only just conclusion that can be drawn from a comparison of them, is that Livy discovers his own weakness the most when he departs from the narrative of Polybius, that he copies him without acknowledgment, and that being ignorant of the country which he describes, he falls into manifest errors both when he pursues his own theory, and when he attempts to reconcile it to that of his predecessor.

Sufficient seems now to have been said to establish the superior authority of Polybius on the question before us : so that it only remains for us to trace the route according to his directions, and interpret his opinion in the fairest and most impartial manner in our power ; and it is our intention, in the first place, to throw aside all other accounts, and to be guided altogether in our investigation by him, and by what we conceive to

be his line of road, reserving our observations on other authors to a later period. We have already detailed in the preface, our opinions on the exact line followed by Polybius, and we shall support these opinions in subsequent chapters. In order, however, fully to understand the subject, it will be expedient, before we examine and comment upon Polybius's narrative, to inquire into the knowledge which the Romans possessed concerning the Alps in the earliest times; the roads which were made across them; and the different nations, which at different periods penetrated through them from Gaul or Germany to settle in Italy.

The Romans could have been but little acquainted with the Alps before Hannibal's expedition: their wars indeed with the Cisalpine Gauls had brought them to the foot of that vast chain; they must have known that these barbarians, with whom they were contending, had come from another country, and crossed these mountains to settle in the fertile plains of Northern Italy. Their early connection with Marseilles would also be the means of making them first acquainted with Transalpine Gaul; but their communication with that city was only open to them by sea, and they had never hitherto attempted to send their legions over the natural barrier of Italy. The savage and uncivilized state of the wild tribes, that from the earliest times occupied these mountainous regions, would of course render private intercourse and

communication with Gaul still more precarious and difficult. Tradition indeed declared, that Hercules had once penetrated with a large army into Italy, and had left more than one memorial of his passage over the Alps; but later times esteemed that to be one of the many fabulous tales which had their rise in the poetical imagination and fancy of the Greeks. When Hannibal, however, had been driven from Italy, and Carthage conquered; when Spain and Gaul had become Roman provinces; then the Alps were often crossed by Roman armies,* and even travellers ventured to explore those regions of frost and snow; and trade and commerce found their way over those passes, which nature pointed out as affording the most convenient and easy communication.

It was not, however, till the time of Augustus that the Alps† came to be well known and frequented: that emperor, either by the force of his arms, or by conciliatory measures, finally subdued and civilized the fierce clans that occupied the Alpine districts; he caused roads to be constructed, and towns to be built in the heart of their mountains, and succeeded in establishing a free and easy

* Polyb. lib. iii.

† The whole chain, extending from the Tyrrhenian sea to the head of the Adriatic, was then divided into seven different parts, to each of which a separate name was assigned; 1. The Maritime; 2. Cottian; 3. Graian; 4. Pennine; 5. Rhætic; 6. Noric; 7. Carnic or Julian.

communication between Italy and all the parts of his extensive empire.

Strabo informs us, that Polybius, who is the earliest authority on the subject, mentions only four passages over the Alps.*

“ The first, through the Ligurians, close to the Tyrrhenian Sea; the second, through the country of the Taurini, which Hannibal traversed; the third, through that of the Salassi; the fourth, over the Rhætian Alps—all precipitous.” With regard to this passage of Strabo, it is necessary to observe, that it contains a positive assertion, that Hannibal passed by the road leading through the country of the Taurini, and if this assertion was made by Polybius, it ought certainly to be considered as decisive of the question, which it is the object of this dissertation to determine. But the best proof that can be offered against this conclusion, and in favour of the opinion that the words *ἦν Ἀννίβας διήλθεν*, are Strabo's own, is furnished by Polybius himself, who positively asserts, (l. 3. c. 56.) that Hannibal descended among the Insubrians, before he invaded the territory of the Taurini, consequently, he could not have stated, that he passed the Alps of the latter, without contradicting himself.

* Πολύβιος δὲ τέτταρας ὑπερβάσεις ὀνομάζει μόνον· διὰ Λιγυῶν μὲν, τῇ ἑγγιστα τῷ Τυρρηνικῷ πελάγει· εἶτα τὴν διὰ Ταυρίνων, ἣν Ἀννίβας διήλθεν· εἶτα τὴν διὰ Σαλασσῶν, τετάρτην δὲ, τὴν διὰ Ῥαιτῶν· ἀπάσας κρημνώδεις.
l. iv. in fin.

And in fact, Strabo not unfrequently connects the mention of Hannibal, with those places which his passage had rendered memorable. Examples of this will be found, in l. v. p. 217, 226, 249, and l. vi. p. 284. In this instance, he has followed the opinion which was maintained by Livy, and which was most prevalent in his time. If Polybius had expressly named the passage by which he affirmed that Hannibal had crossed the Alps, it would not have been a subject of doubt and controversy, as Livy asserts it to have been, when he was writing his history. The question, in truth, may be thus stated. We have two contradictory assertions; in favour of the one, we have Polybius's own authority, as laid down in his own work; in favour of the other, we have it, taken even in the most favourable light, at second-hand in the works of Strabo. We may therefore reasonably conclude, that the easiest way of reconciling this difference will be to attribute the assertion in Strabo to that author himself, and to leave the passage in Polybius untouched.

The first of the passages, mentioned by Strabo, through the Ligurians, passed over the maritime Alps, from Genoa, through Monaco, and Nice, to Arles; this was already a Roman way in the time of Polybius, being the first made out of Italy, and was known by the name of the *Via Aurelia*.*

* Bergier, *Hist. des Grands Chemins de l'Empire Romain*, liv. iii. p. 347.

The second through the country of the Taurini, over the Saltus Taurinus, now Mont Genevre, into Gaul.*

The third through the Salassi, over the Graian Alp, or the Little St. Bernard, to Vienne on the Rhone.

The last from Milan, through Como, by the Rhætian Alps, Mont Splugen or Septimer, to Coire in the Grisons.

Now if we take into consideration, that from Polybius's account, Hannibal's route seems to have been previously known and frequented, and that the four passes above named were all that the historian himself was acquainted with; it will be obvious that the object of our search must coincide with one of these, and consequently that our inquiry need not extend itself to such as were in use only subsequently to the times of which we are now speaking.† As no one, however, has

* The hypothesis of M. Lanza, that this road passed over the Mont Cenis, will be discussed hereafter; we follow, at present, the generally received opinion.

† Thus the Mons Penninus or Great St. Bernard, appears to have been but little known in Cæsar's time, since he tells us, that the communication by that passage was attended with much difficulty and danger; and that he was the first to render it more practicable. Cæs. de Bell. Gall. lib. iii. c. 1. The Mont Cenis does not appear to have been known to the Romans; nor is it mentioned till the time of Charlemagne. Aimoinus, Franc. Rer. lib. iv. c. 60. et lib. v. c. 35. See also De Luc's remarks on that mountain, p. 25.

ever contemplated the possibility of Hannibal's having passed by the Maritime Alps, or the Grisons, there will in fact remain only two passes between which any doubt can lie, the Mont Genevre and the Little St. Bernard; so that we may now proceed to inquire, into the earliest accounts which history affords us, respecting these two mountains, according to the order in which they have been placed.

The first information we have relative to Mont Genevre, as a passage frequented by the Roman armies on their way to Gaul, is derived from Cæsar, who seems to have crossed that mountain with part of his army at least, when proceeding from Italy to oppose a formidable inroad of the Helvetii into the Roman province. The account of his march is very concise, and, from that circumstance, attended with a certain degree of obscurity. As the passage is interesting, and seems to throw some light on the history of these mountains, we may perhaps be allowed to hazard some remarks upon it.

Cæsar* tells us that having drawn together five

* —qua proximum iter in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpes erat, cum his quinque legionibus ire contendit. Ibi Centrones et Garoceli, et Caturiges, locis superioribus occupatis, itinere exercitum prohibere conantur. Compluribus his præliis pulsus, ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris provinciæ extremum, in fines Vocontiorum ulterioris provinciæ die septimo pervenit: inde in Allobrogum fines. Cæs. de Bell. Gall. lib. i. c. 11.

legions, he set out on his march into Transalpine Gaul from Ocelum, which he terms the extreme point of the Cisalpine province. For the knowledge of this place, which has generally been mistaken, some supposing it to be Exilles, others Oulx; we are indebted to the sagacity and judicious researches of D'Anville, who has ascertained beyond a doubt that it must have occupied the position of Uxeau in the valley of Pragelas near Fenestrelles.* We learn also from Strabo, that the next station on that road was Scincomagus, which D'Anville with equal felicity has discovered to be the Chamlat de Scinguin on the other side of the Col de Sestrieres; the road therefore must clearly have passed over that Col; and Cæsar would then probably, for the first time, meet with that opposition from the mountaineers which he describes. It is however in reconciling the names of these people with the position of the Col de Sestrieres,† that the main difficulty of the passage seems to consist. Of the Centrones, who are here for the first time named in history, it is known for certain, that they inhabited the valley of the Upper Isere, or that part of Savoy which is called la Tarantaise; it is not therefore easy to conceive, how they could have taken part in an action, from the scene of which they were so remote. Of the Garoceli or Graioceli next mentioned much less is known; it

* Not. de l'Anc. Gaule, p. 500.

† See the map.

is conceived, however, and with great probability, that they must have occupied that part of the chain, which lies between Mont Iseran and Mont Genevre; the latter belonging to the Caturiges, who are the last mentioned. The Garoceli thus placed between the Centrones and Caturiges* (the latter occupying Briançon and the valley of the Durance, as far as Embrun,) must have inhabited the valleys in the vicinity of Mont Cenis and the Upper part of the Maurienne. This seems further confirmed by old writings, in which the name of St. Jean de Maurienne appears as Sanctus Johannes Garocellius.† It is not improbable, that Cæsar might have sent part of his army through the country of the Centrones in the first instance, as also another division through that of the Garoceli. This explanation would obviate the difficulty of supposing the mountaineers, mentioned by Cæsar, to have assembled on one point, from a line of such extent as that which lies between the Little St. Bernard and Mont Genevre; a distance which even across the mountains, from the valley of the Isere to that of the Arc, and thence to the Mont Genevre, cannot be estimated at less than 60 miles. If we consider that Cæsar had with him five legions, the difficulty of subsisting so large a force on one line in these mountains would sufficiently account for his dividing it, and choosing to penetrate

* Not. de l'Anc. Gaule. † Theatr. Sabaud. vol. ii. p. 19,

into Gaul by different points ; besides, it may be added, that the two first routes would lead his troops immediately into the country of the Allobroges, the end of his march.

Cæsar* however, with the greater part of his army, no doubt passed by the Mont Genevre, and there encountered the Caturiges. Of his subsequent march we only gather, that on the seventh day from his quitting Ocelum he arrived on the borders of the Vocontii, and thence into the country of the Allobroges : he proceeded probably along the Durance as far as Embrun,† and

* It should be observed, that Cæsar was then traversing the territory of Cottius, or more properly of Donnus his father, an Alpine chieftain, who had formed to himself a kind of principality among these mountains. Cottius is represented as lurking in the fastnesses of his Alps, and even defying the power of Rome, till the policy of Augustus thought it worth while to conciliate him with the title of king. This circumstance will explain why the road here mentioned should have crossed both the Col de Sestrières and the Mont Genevre, instead of proceeding directly from the Col de Sestrières to the Mont Genevre by the valley of Exilles and Oulx, which would have been a part of Cottius's dominions, though the latter was not a part of Cottius only ; hence we find, that he was not only a king, but also became an ally, and these circumstances explain why the Col de Sestrières was abandoned ; Fines, Segusio, ad Martis ; Itiner. p. 341. See the Theatr. Sab. vol. i. lib. i. p. 10. Cass. lx. 24. Marc.

† Wesseling, An

thence by Gap and Die to Valence, and so across the Isere into the territory of the Allobroges.

It appears then from this passage of Cæsar, that the Romans had already at that time a military road over Mont Genevre; but when it was first opened we are not precisely informed; there is, however, good reason to believe that this is the road to which Pompey alludes, as having first rendered it practicable for troops, when marching into Spain against Sertorius:* In a letter to the Senate, which has been preserved to us by Sallust, he says, “*Nomine modo imperii a vobis accepto, diebus XL exercitum paravi, hostesque in cervicibus jam Italiæ agentes, ab Alpibus in Hispaniam submovi;† per eas iter aliud atque Hannibal, nobis opportunius patefecit.*”‡ It certainly was esteemed to be the shortest passage into Gaul; and as to its being so, this account of Pom-

* This conjecture seems strengthened by the fact, which Pliny mentions, of certain districts of Cottius's dominions having been admitted among the municipal towns of Italy by a law of Pompey. Plin. lib. iii. c. 24. We know also from Pliny, that Pompey, in a trophy erected by him on the summit of the Alpes, boasted of having reduced in this very expedition the towns. Plin. lib. iii. p. 298. Strabo, lib. iii. p. 156.

† Hist. lib. iii. fragm.

‡ He also tells us, that Pompey opened a road in the Alps, from that of Hannibal, between the sources of the Isere and the Rhodanus. Appian. Bell. Civil. lib. i. Some have conjectured that Pompey's road might have passed by the Col de la Vierge, or the valley of the Stura, but this never appears

pey agrees entirely with that of Cæsar, Strabo,* and Ammianus Marcellinus. Hence we might fairly argue, that, in Pompey's opinion at least, Hannibal had not passed by the Mont Genevre, and it is not improbable that the circumstance of the direct road from Spain into Italy, leading over the Mont Genevre, gave rise to the opinion that Hannibal must have gone by that passage, as the shortest and most direct, putting the Maritime Alps out of the question, to which there were military obstacles from the neighbourhood of the Roman army. It is upon this *primâ facie* evidence that Bonaparte, in his Memoirs (vol. 2, *Mélanges Historiques*) has given his opinion in favour of the passage of the Mont Genevre, an opinion which will be discussed hereafter.

But if we are to give credit to Livy, we must suppose the Mont Genevre to have been frequented in times greatly anterior to those of Pompey and Cæsar; for this is the passage which that historian states most of the tribes of the Gauls to have chosen in their migrations into Italy. Now as the account of these transactions is of some consequence to the proper understanding of this inquiry, it may not be useless to examine awhile the history which Livy has given us of them.

He states,† that the first passage of the Gauls took place under the reign of Tarquinius Priscus,

* Strabo, lib. iv. p. 285.

† Liv. lib. v. c. 34.

and enumerates five distinct migrations, differing in that respect from Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, and Plutarch; who speak only of one. Of these he describes three, as proceeding over the Saltus Taurinus or Mont Genevre, and one by the Pennine Alps, or the Great St. Bernard; the fifth seems uncertain. Though the account of these transactions is given with sufficient detail of circumstance, we discover upon examination many points which tend to render the whole confused, and difficult to be explained or reconciled with the true principles of geography. We are told, that Bellovesus, a Celtic prince, with the superabundant population of the Bituriges, Arverni, Senones, Ædui, Ambarri, and other nations of Gaul, proceeded in quest of a country where they might settle; that he arrived among the Tricastini, and afterwards assisted the Phocæans, who had just landed, and were preparing to found Marseilles, against the Salyes. He then with all his forces crossed the Alps by the Saltus Taurinus, and having defeated the Tuscans near the Ticinus, founded Milan. The Cenomanni come next by the same pass, and found Brescia and Verona in the country of the Libui. The Salluvii are the third, and are followed by the Boii and Lingones, who cross over the Mons Penninus, and settle on the right bank of the Po.

The whole of this account presents difficulties so apparent and obvious, as to throw no small

doubt on the accuracy of Livy's researches into these facts.

In the first place, the Boii,* who seem more properly to have been a German or Helvetian tribe, and the Lingones, a people of Gaul, who occupied part of Franche-Comté and Burgundy, are united together, and sent over the Pennine Alps, which, according to Livy's own account,† could not have been passable even in Hannibal's time, nor could it have been a pass frequented in Polybius's time, since it is not one of the four mentioned by Strabo upon his authority.

Again, the Cenomanni are made to occupy the territory of the Libui, or, as they ought more properly to be called, the Libicii, which certainly was not situated so far to the east as Brescia and Verona, but lay, as we learn from Polybius,‡ to the west of all the other Gauls.

But the account of the first migration does not seem the least improbable. Here we have a vast multitude of the tribes inhabiting the central and south-eastern parts of Gaul, seemingly wandering from their native country at random, and quite uncertain whither they were bending their course: finally arriving at the Alps without even knowing that the country beyond was habitable, much less what was its fertility, resources, and population.

* Cluv. Germ. Antiq. Avent. Annal. Boior. Not. de l'Anc. Gaule, p. 166—417.

† Liv. lib. xxi. cap. 38.

‡ Polyb. lib. ii. cap. 17.

Why they should have wandered so low as the Tricastini,* and still lower even, to the vicinity of Marseilles, seems equally strange. Certainly there can be no reason why the valley of the Durance, by which Livy must suppose them to have reached the Alps, should have been more early peopled, and better known to the rest of Gaul than that of the Isere, so much its superior in extent and fertility, and situated so much nearer those parts of France, from which the emigration we are speaking of took place. Again, if these tribes had penetrated into Italy by the *Saltus Taurinus*, would they have wandered so far as Milan to establish themselves, and form a settlement, when such a position as that of Turin presented itself to them on their first arrival? How much more probable is it, that each tribe penetrated into Italy by the pass nearest to the point where it settled, and nearest also to that from whence it set out; thus the *Salvies* or *Salluvii*, and other *Ligurians* in Gaul, will be made to arrive in Italy by the *Cottian Alps*, and found Turin.† The *Arverni*, *Ædui*, and *Insubres* penetrate through the country of the *Allobroges* and by the valley of the *Isere*, and

* The position of the Tricastini is clearly marked by the little town of St. Paul-Trois-Châteaux, about fifteen miles to the north of Orange on the Rhone; nor is there any authority for supposing them to have extended much beyond that district. See D'Anville, *Notice de l'Anc. Gaule*, p. 100—655.

† Strabo, lib. iv. p. 312. Plin. lib. iii. cap. 21.

reach Italy by the Graian Alp. It will be seen by the inspection of D'Anville's map of ancient Gaul, that these people occupied the provinces of Auvergne, Bresse, the Lyonnais, and Bourbonnois, bordering on the country of the Allobroges or Dauphiné, and Savoy; and the Arverni, the most powerful of these tribes, are known to have been early connected with the Allobroges.* Hence it is probable that they must have had some communication with Italy before they set out on their expedition; and this supposition agrees with Polybius's account, who states, that these Gauls were urged to this attempt by the information they had received, of the extreme fertility of the plains possessed by the Tuscans.† Pliny also mentions, that Helico, an Helvetian, on returning to his country from Italy,‡ praised the wine of that country so much, that a migration was instantly determined on. Finally, the tribes which settled in the plains of Verona, Brescia, and Mantua, may have passed by the Rhætian Alps, these being among the earliest frequented, according to the testimony of Polybius.§

There is another tribe,|| which is described by Polybius as having come from the other side of the Alps, and the country near the Rhone, at the desire of the Insubres and Boii, to assist them in their wars

* Liv. Epit. lib. lxi.

† Polyb. lib. ii. c. 17.

‡ Plin. lib. xii. c. 2.

§ Cluver. Ital. Antiq. p. 343, 344.

|| Polyb. lib. ii.

against the Romans ; and whose king Viridomarus was killed by Marcellus in single combat ; these are called Gæsatae by Polybius, who also informs us that they derived this name from their mercenary disposition.* He also clearly intimates, that Hannibal followed the same route which this people had taken to cross the Alps ;† so that if we can ascertain who these Gæsatae were, and from whence they came, we shall have another clue to guide us in our search. Now from the description given of this people by Polybius, in his second book, of their going to battle naked, their mercenary disposition and extreme ferocity, it appears they were not Gauls,‡ but Germans who had crossed the Rhine, and settled near the Rhone.§ The Roman inscription in the Capitol indeed expressly states them to have been Germans :

M. CLAUDIUS. M. F. M. N. MARCELLUS. AN. DXXXI.||
COS. DE GALLEIS INSUBRIBUS. ET GERMAN. K.
MART. ISQUE. SPOLIA. OPIMA RETULIT. DUCE HOSTIUM.
VIRDUMARO. AD. CLASTIDIUM INTERFECTO.

* It is more probable, however, that they were so called from the gæsum or javelin which they used. See Voss. de vitæ sermon.

† Polyb. lib. iii. c. 48.

‡ Cluv. Germ. Antiq. lib. i. c. 10.

§ The name of Gauls seems to have been at this time indiscriminately applied to all Barbarians, whether of Celtic or Teutonic origin.

|| Fasti Capitol. apud Grut.

Propertius also plainly denotes them to be Germans. *El. x. lib. 4.*

Claudius a Rheno trajectos arcuit hostes
 Bellica cui vasti parma relata ducis,
 Virдумari, genus hic Rheno jactabat ab ipso
 Nobilis e tectis fundere gæsæ rotis.

We learn also from Cæsar,* that the Gauls themselves, as the Sequani and Arverni, had in early times adopted the practice of hiring German mercenaries to assist them in their wars. It seems even that they had acquired permanent settlements in Gaul. And we yet learn farther from Strabo,† that these very Germans were materially favoured and assisted in their incursions into Italy by the Sequani, without whom, he adds, they could have effected nothing. The information derived from this passage of Strabo is most valuable, as pointing out the route by which the Gæsatæ must have penetrated into Italy. Proceeding from the country of the Sequani, they would cross the Rhone near the present Fort de l'Ecluse; the same road which the Helvetii undoubtedly wished to take when they were opposed and defeated by Cæsar;‡ their way would then lay directly through the Allobroges, by Chambery, to the valley of the

* Cæsar de Bell. Gall. lib. i. c. 31.

† Cæs. de Bell. Gall. lib. i. c. 44. Strabo, lib. iv. p. 293.

‡ Cæs. de Bell. Gall. lib. i. c. 4.

Isere,* and up that river to the Graian Alp or the Little St. Bernard.

A few observations yet remain to be made, on the history of this last passage. Whence it derived the name of the Graian Alp, must be left to conjecture, unless any credit be thought due to the fabulous story of Hercules' expedition: but it is not improbable, that the Celtic term, *Grau-Alp*,† may have been corrupted, and altered into a Latin form.

It is mentioned, I believe for the first time under that name, by Cornelius Nepos,‡ in the life of Hannibal, and our opinion derives no small support from his authority, seeing that he positively asserts this to have been the Carthaginian general's route. His account is clear, plain, and concise. "*Ad Alpes posteaquam venit, quæ Italianam ab Galliâ sejungunt, quas nemo unquam cum exercitu ante, præter Herculem Graium transierat, (quo facto is hodie saltus Graius appellatur,) Alpico conantes prohibere transitum concidit: loca patefecit, itinera muniit, effecitque ut eâ elephantus ornatus ire posset,*

* Another road seems to have reached that valley from Geneva; it is marked in the Itineraries as branching off from *Conflans ad Publicanos* on the Isere, by *Casuariâ* (Ceserieux), *Bautæ* (Annecy), to Geneva; this would perhaps be the most direct which the *Gæsatae* could take. See D'Anville, *Not. de l'Anc. Gaule*, p. 212—245. Antonin. Itiner. Wesseling. p. 347.

† Simler. *Comment. de Alp.* p. 243.

‡ Corn. Nep. *Vit. Hannib.* c. 22.

“quā antea unus homo inermis vix poterat
“reperere.”

This passage, however, appears to have been more early known under the name of Cremonis jugum; and it is from Livy, that we obtain that and another valuable piece of information, relative to this mountain. That author, stating the different opinions that had been held respecting the passage by which Hannibal arrived in Italy, mentions that of Coelius, who supposed him to have passed by the Cremonis* jugum; some, however, would read Centronis jugum, but whether we read Cremonis or Centronis jugum, it matters little, as the same mountain is meant in both cases: Livy telling us, that this pass led through the Salassi, into the country of the Gauls,† called Libui, or rather Libicii, who occupied Vercellæ, (Vercell,) Lammellum, (Lomello,) and Ticinum (Pavia).

The authority of Coelius Antipater, who lived in the time of the Gracchi, about 625 U. C. less than a century after Hannibal's expedition, not only confirms the idea, that the passage of the little St. Bernard was frequented in his time, but tends

* It is worthy of notice, that the chain which forms the north side of this passage, and connects the Little St. Bernard with the great chain of Mont Blanc, is now called the Cramont. See De Saussure's *Voyages dans les Alpes*, for a description of this mountain.

† Polyb. lib. ii. c. 17. Plin. lib. iii. c. 17. Cluver. *Ital. Antiq.* p. 233.

also materially to prove, that this was Hannibal's route; since his character for veracity,* though nothing now remains of his writings, is established by ample and unquestionable testimony.† Brutus, indeed, esteemed his history of the second Punic war, so much, that he abridged it,‡ as he is said to have done that of Polybius also; and Cicero, though he considered his style as rough and unpolished, always praises him for his adherence to truth,§ and would have other writers learn accuracy from his example.||

In the time of Augustus, when a more extensive and active communication with the several parts of so vast an empire became necessary, we find that emperor, among other passages through the Alps which he laid open, or rendered more easy of access, constructing two regular ways over the Pennine and Graian Alps;¶ the one leading from Milan to Lyons, the other from the same city to Vienne, formerly the capital of the Allobroges. Strabo, however, makes them both terminate at Lyons, and thus describes them: "Of the passes

* Val. Max. lib. i. c. 7. † Cic. de Orat.

‡ Cic. ad Att. lib. xiii. ep. 8. § Cic. de Leg. lib. i.

|| For a further account of Coelius Antipater, see Voss. de Hist. Lat. lib. i. c. 8. Harles, Hist. Ling. Lat. i. 273. See also Cicero de Divin. on the subject of Silenus, a Greek historian, whom Coelius followed.

¶ Strabo, lib. iv. p. 318. Bergier, Hist. des G. Chemins de l'Emp. Rom. p. 104—441.

“which lead from Italy into Gaul, and the north
 “country, one leads through the country of the
 “Salassi, terminating at Lyons; but this is two-
 “fold, the one passable for carriages, but longer,
 “through the Centrones; the other steep, and
 “narrow, over the Mons Penninus.” And in
 another place he says, “The country of the
 “Salassi,* lies chiefly in a deep valley, mountains
 “closing it in on both sides; it reaches also in
 “some parts to the heights that overhang it. For
 “those then who in crossing these mountains,
 “their road lies through the valley we have des-
 “cribed. It then branches off, in one direction
 “crossing over the Mons Penninus and the sum-
 “mit of the Alps, but this is not passable for
 “carriages; the other through the country of the
 “Centrones is less steep.”

When Strabo says, that the road to Lyons by the Pennine Alp, is shorter than by the Graian, he must be understood to mean, that the extent of mountainous country which it traverses is less; otherwise this statement is inadmissible. It is also clear from Strabo's account, that these passes were

* The Salassi resisted the Romans for a long time; though attacked as early as the year 609 U. C. they were not finally subdued till the reign of Augustus. They were contiguous to the Centrones to the north, and the Libicii to the south; their chief towns were Augusta Prætoria (Aoste), a colony founded by Augustus, and Eporedia, now Ivrea. Strabo, lib. iv. Liv. Epit. lib. liii. Oros. v. 4.

known and frequented before the works, which Augustus caused to be executed there, had been undertaken.

Having shewn that the passage of the Little St. Bernard was known from the earliest time, that it was the most central with respect to Gaul, and as, in consequence of its affording the most obvious and easy communication between that country and Insubria, from the extensive and fertile valleys which it connects, both reason and probability concur in pointing it out as that by which Hannibal's guides would conduct him, we shall now proceed to shew that Polybius's narrative and description agree with the hypothesis here brought forward, and which we are about to maintain.

CHAP. II.

MARCH OF THE ARMY FROM SPAIN TO THE RHONE.
PASSAGE OF THAT RIVER.

It has been shewn in the last chapter, and in the preface, that we meant to be guided entirely by Polybius in this investigation ; and before we enter upon the march itself across the Alps, it may be right to relate summarily the circumstances which preceded the arrival of the army on the banks of the Rhone, as stated by that author.

He * begins his thirty-fourth chapter by saying, that Hannibal awaited at Carthagera the arrival of certain emissaries, whom he expected from the Gauls ; and it is observable, that from the circumstance of his mentioning the war in which this people had been engaged with the Romans, we can learn that the envoys whom he expected were to be sent by the Boii and Insubrians. For in the second book, he uniformly mentions these two nations as the chiefs of the confederacy against the Roman arms, and the war in which they are engaged is concluded by the capture of Milan.†

* Polyb. lib. iii. c. 34.

† Polyb. lib. ii. c. 34.

It is important thus early to observe upon this fact, in order to shew, that the object of Hannibal being to descend at first from the Alps amongst his allies, he would necessarily take a more northerly passage over the Alps than he would have pursued on his arrival at the Rhone, if the more southerly one of the Maritime Alps, or the Mont Genevre (Alpis Cottia) had been equally convenient for him.

It requires indeed some strong reasons to account for his turning directly to the northward after he crossed the Rhone; for there can be no doubt that these two last mentioned passages were much nearer than the one which it is our intention to shew that he actually did take.

Now the situation of the Insubrians is well known, as we find from Polybius that they possessed great part of the country to the north of the Po;* and as Milan was their capital, and the nation was a very powerful one, we may conclude that they reached nearly to the foot of the Alps both on the north and west. Polybius mentions the Laii and Lebecii as being settled near the sources of the Po, after whom come the Insubres, that is, at the spot where the river, instead of running from S. to N., turns to the eastward, which is at Chivasso. The Boii, according to Polybius, were situated to the S. E. of the Insubrians, and to the south of the

* Polyb. lib. ii. c. 17.

Po, though Pliny states them to have founded Lodi.*

The report of the envoys on their arrival being very favourable, Hannibal declared to the army his intention of marching into Italy, and appointed a day for his departure. Finally, having arranged his affairs in Spain, he crossed the Pyrenees with 50,000 infantry, and 9000 cavalry.† The distances which he had to accomplish, and by which we are above all to be guided, are laid down in the thirty-ninth chapter; the intermediate ones do not contain any thing material to our purpose.

Stadia.

| | |
|---|------|
| From Emporium (Ampurias) to the passage of the Rhone | 1600 |
| From the Rhone, πορευομένοις παρ' αὐτὸν τὸν ποταμὸν, ὡς ἐπὶ τὰς πηγὰς, for those who are travelling along the river in the direction of its source‡ to the ascent of the Alps.§ . . . | 1400 |
| The Alps themselves | 1200 |

With respect to the first part of this journey, that from Emporium to the Rhone, Polybius ob-

* Vide D'Anville, Notice de la Gaule, Art. Insubres.

† C. 35.

‡ This remark is of importance, inasmuch as it goes far to prove, that the army marched constantly along the Rhone till it reached the Alps, and did not, according to the hypothesis of many modern writers, turn off to ascend the Isere.

§ Lib. iii. c. 39.

serves that he is correct in his reckoning, because the Romans have carefully measured and marked it at every 8 stadia. It is evident from this, that he wishes us to understand that the army marched along that track which was afterwards the great Roman road from Emporium to Nimes. This road, according to D'Anville, crossed the Pyrenees at Bellegarde, and turning to the right to Elne (Illiberis) passed through Perpignan, Narbonne, Beziers, a little to the north of Montpellier, Pont d'Ambrois, and Nimes, varying very little from the present great road. At Nimes (Nemausus) the Roman road divided into two parts, of which one went southerly to Arles, and the other east to Tarascon. M. De Luc conceives the army to have marched N. E. from Nimes, and to have arrived at the Rhone, and effected their passage a little above the town of Roquemaure, on a spot where, according to M. Martin de Bagnols, a very ancient passage of the river called L'Ardoise formerly existed.* The Comte Fortia d'Urban, who has

* M. Martin de Bagnol, in a memoir inserted in the *Travaux de l'Académie du Gard*, 1811, fixes the spot, from personal observations, a league above Roquemaure; in this he agrees perfectly with M. De Luc, who had not, however, seen Mr. M's work when he decided upon the same spot. In the march from the passage of the Rhone to his arrival at the Isere, Hannibal proceeded at the rate of 20 miles a day, but he had only his cavalry and elephants with him. Vegetius seems to state the Roman day's march at 20 miles, the modern average is 14 or 15.—*De Re Militari*, c. 9.

lately published a small tract upon this subject, agrees with M. De Luc, and cites D'Anville and Rollin, together with M. de Mandajors, in support of his opinion. Various other authorities might be quoted, but it will be more satisfactory to mention M. De Luc's principal arguments, which appear to be conclusive on the subject.

In the first place, then, the situation is pointed out with great exactness by its distance from the *νησος*, or Insula Allobrogum, which is formed by the Isere and the Rhone.

From the passage of the Rhone to the arrival of the army at the *νησος*, Polybius reckons 75 miles, for the whole distance to the foot of the Alps from the passage of the river being 1400 stadia or 175 miles, and the march along the river after entering the *νησος*, being 100,* there remain 75 between the passage and the Isere. Now Roquemaure is at precisely that distance from Port l'Isere. Again, it is pointed out by the distance from the sea, which Polybius calls four days' march.† Supposing a day's march to be fixed at 15 miles, which is a fair average, (for although we shall find that the Carthaginian army did not generally exceed 12 miles a day, yet an army unincumbered with baggage would be fully able to perform 15,) this would give us a distance of 60 miles to the sea. From Roquemaure to the present eastern mouth of the

* C. 49.

† C. 42.

Rhone, along the river, there are 64 miles, and it is supposed that the land has gained considerably on the sea in this quarter. M. De Luc on this account has looked for some high spot close to the sea, which might be taken as a permanent land mark, and this he thinks he has found in the village of Foz, a little to the east of the eastern mouth of the river. This village stands upon the first rising ground that bounds the great extent of flat country in the immediate vicinity of the mouths of the Rhone, all which country has been at some time or other overflowed. The mouths themselves have evidently varied considerably, and therefore M. De Luc is justified in fixing upon the first eminence out of the influence either of the river or of the sea. From Foz to Roquemaure the distance is not quite 60 miles; and it is observable that Polybius uses the word $\sigma\chi\epsilon\delta\delta\omicron\nu$, almost four days' march. Such is M. De Luc's opinion, and it is entitled to great weight; but D'Anville,* in two very elaborate articles on the mouths of the Rhone, looks upon Foz as the extremity of the Fossa Mariana, a canal made by Marius, to avoid the difficulties which ships generally experienced at the neighbouring mouth of the river, from the accumulation of mud and sand.

The eastern mouth is, according to the Itine-

* D'Anville, Notice de la Gaule, Art. Fossa Mariana, and Ost. Rhodani.

raries, 16 miles to the west of Foz, and 30 miles from Arles; from that town to Roquemaure in a straight line there are hardly 30 miles, but if you follow the river there are about 35. This would make rather more than the four days' march at 15 miles a day: but Polybius in mentioning that distance speaks loosely; and as the 75 miles from the Isere is a definite number, we may be guided absolutely by that, and be content with finding, which we do both by M. De Luc and by D'Anville, that Roquemaure is about four days' march from the sea. If we measure in a straight line the distance, we have about 54 miles, and these distances prove at least that no objection can be made to Roquemaure on account of its not fulfilling the condition of the passage being four days' march from the sea.

But another circumstance which tends to fix the passage at this place, is that of the river flowing here in a single stream; the expression of Polybius is ἀπλῇ ῥύσει. Now the Rhone flows in this manner, uninterrupted by islands from Caderousse to Roquemaure, a distance of nearly a league; and, with the exception of a similar stream immediately below the island at Roquemaure, though for a much shorter distance, this circumstance does not occur for many miles up or down the river.

Again, the situation tallies also extremely well with the determination that Hannibal had taken, of leaving the sea behind him, and marching along

the Rhone as if he was going to its source. For a little above Roquemaure the river makes a bend to the eastward, and directly crosses the line of march from Nimes to the sources of the Rhone ; supposing that he marched directly to the source. And had he crossed the river below its junction with the Durance, he would have thrown himself far too much to the southward, and would have had that river to cross after his passage of the Rhone. Its liability to inundation, and the great breadth and instability of its bed, would have added considerably to his difficulties.* It is easy too to understand, how the convenience of having a single stream to cross instead of one intersected by islands, would influence the choice of the spot in question in preference to any other. There is certainly a long tract of single stream in the river, after its junction with the Durance ; but we have already given sufficient reasons for his not crossing below that point.

Finally, the distance from Emporium to Roquemaure agrees almost exactly with the 200 miles or

* Comte Fortia d'Urban, who agrees with M. De Luc on this point, lays much stress upon the existence of an old town called Courthezon, immediately opposite to Roquemaure, and upon the high road from Avignon to Lyons. " Courthezon dont le nom est à-peu-près le même que le nom Grec de Carthage. " Il est vraisemblable qu'il (*Annibal*) y séjourna, et que c'est ce qui a valu cette dénomination à cette ancienne ville." This, however, is somewhat fanciful.

1600 stadia which are reckoned by Polybius between the first of these points and the passage of the river. For according to the Itineraries there are 176 miles from Emporium to Nîmes,* and 28 in a straight line from Nîmes to Roquemaure, making a total of 204, which is as close an approximation as we can reasonably expect to find. We are confirmed in this opinion, by the authority of Bonaparte, who in his memoirs, vol. 2. p. 151, places the passage near Orange, below the Ardèche, and above the Durance.

We have been particular in fixing the exact spot of the passage of the river, as it is from thence that the succeeding calculations will be made, and having once obtained an accurate point, we shall have little difficulty in proceeding. The manner in which the passage itself was effected will be seen at large in Polybius,† and the description is so admirably given, that it would be impossible to retain the spirit of it in an abridgment. M. De Luc places the island where Hanno passed with his detachment a little above the Pont St. Esprit, and opposite the village of La Palud, 25 miles from Roquemaure. The Rhone however is so full of islands above Caderousse, that it is difficult to fix on the precise spot, nor is it indeed material.

It was on the fifth day from their arrival at the Rhone that the army (with the exception of the

* Vide Appendix.

† Polyb. lib. iii. c. 43.

elephants) passed over, and on the sixth Hannibal dispatched 500 Numidian horse towards the mouth of the river, in order to obtain some information respecting the Roman army. On the same day Magilus and the other chiefs of the country about the Po were introduced to the army, and the final intentions of the general were declared: and in the evening of the same day the Numidians returned, pursued by the Roman cavalry, who after examining the camp, went back in all haste to Publius. On the seventh day the infantry were ordered on their march up the Rhone, and the same day, and probably the succeeding one, were employed in bringing over the elephants. On the ninth day Hannibal himself followed the infantry with the cavalry and elephants, and in three days after his departure the Roman consul arrived at the place from whence he had set out. This allows six days for the return of the Roman cavalry with the account of the passage of the river by the Carthaginians, and for Publius's own march after receiving the information. It is expressly stated by Polybius,* that he (Publius) as well as his cavalry made all possible haste, which will account for doing in six days the work of eight. We shall proceed in the next chapter to examine the road taken from the passage of the river to the foot of the Alps.

* C. 45.

CHAP. III.

MARCH FROM THE PLACE WHERE THE ARMY PASSED
THE RHONE TO THE FOOT OF THE ALPS. DESCRIPTION
OF THE ISLAND.

HAVING ascertained in the preceding chapter the place where Hannibal crossed the Rhone, we shall begin the present with an abstract of the march from the passage to the foot of the Alps, as related by Polybius.* He led his army from the sea along the river towards its source ; and having marched for four days, he came to a country called the νῆσος or island, formed by the Rhone and the Isere on two sides, and the Alps, which are almost inaccessible, on the third ; for this country is very similar both in shape and size to the Delta in Egypt. Here he found two brothers contending for the sovereignty of the country, and having joined the eldest, and placed him in possession of the throne, he proceeded along the river 800 stadia, (100 miles,) in ten days, and arrived at the very foot of the Alps. During this time, the brother whom he had assisted was of the greatest use to him in

* L. 3. c. 47. et. seq.

supplying the army with provisions, with shoes, and with arms, as well as in protecting the rear from the attacks of the Gauls, who were called the Allobroges; and while he traversed the flat country, these Allobroges, partly from fear of his own cavalry, and partly from fear of his escort, abstained from attacking him. When however his friends had left him, and he was arrived at the foot of the Alps, these barbarians occupied the heights and the passage, through which he must of necessity march, in great numbers, and compelled Hannibal to encamp in their front.

Such is the short statement of the proceedings of the army as far as the foot of the Alps, a distance of 1400 stadia, or 175 miles; and here we cannot possibly be mistaken in the direction that we are to take, and the road that we are to follow, as we are expressly told, that the march was *along the river*, *παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν*, leaving the sea behind. It is important however here to remark upon an inaccuracy of Polybius with respect to the general course of the Rhone, from its source, to its junction with the sea.

It will be seen, on reference to the forty-seventh chapter, that he describes the river as keeping one uniform direction from N. E. to S. W. and that he makes no mention whatever of the angle formed at Lyons. Nor is this much to be wondered at, when we consider the ignorance of the ancients as to those parts of practical geography in which we

have made such progress, as well as their total want of instruments to assist them in the measurement of angles. From its source to its mouth, the river, if it flowed in a straight course, would certainly flow from N. E. to S. W. and with the exception of this error, it is clear from his description that our author must have been well acquainted with its general character. To return.

Having put himself at the head of the cavalry and elephants, Hannibal marched up the river for four successive days, till he arrived at the Island or νῆσος, a distance of 75 miles, (since from the Island to the Alps there are 100 miles,) and at the rate of nearly nineteen miles a day;* this average is much beyond the usual one, as will appear hereafter. The infantry had two days advance, and he joined them at the Isere, since it was there that he found the brothers. This would give twelve miles and a half a day for that part of the army, and as the baggage would be sent with them, the cavalry might perform nineteen miles without great difficulty, especially after the halt which had been made on the banks of the Rhone. The description of the island, at which the army arrived on the fourth day, is too clearly given to admit of any rational doubt, as to its situation;† for we are told that it was *very populous*, πολύοχος, and fertile in corn; similar

* C. 50. † C. 49.

in size, as well as figure, to the Delta, formed by the Rhone and Isere on two sides, and by inaccessible mountains on the third. In examining the *Island* on the map, we must bear in mind Polybius's previous account of the general direction of the Rhone, and if we omit the angle which it really forms at Lyons, we shall have an island nearly resembling the Delta both in size and form.*

The country is at present particularly well calculated for corn, and extremely populous. The comparison which Polybius draws between it and the Delta may be easily accounted for by his personal knowledge of the latter, from his having been employed in Egypt, during his father's embassy to Ptolemy Epiphanes. It is fortunate also for our purpose, that he should have been able to make use of so accurate an illustration, as the coincidence of size which he expressly mentions will prevent the possibility of any mistake, as to the actual position of the *Island* at which Hannibal arrived on the fourth day of his march. The mountains of which our author speaks, as inclosing the third side, begin at the northern extremity of the Lac du Bourget, and run in a southerly direction

* The length of the Delta from N. to S. is about 90 English miles, and its breadth, from Rosetta to Damietta, about 70. From Lyons to Port l'Isere there is a distance of about 70 miles, and the same along the river from Lyons to the Mont du Chat. From Port de l'Isere to Grenoble 60 miles, and from Yenne to Grenoble, in a straight line, 40 miles.

to the Guiers-vif, which they join between the Pont de Beauvoisin and the Echelles. From hence to the south they form a sort of bason, as will be seen by the map, running first S. E. to the Fort Barraux, and the opening of the valley of the Gresivaudan; then S. W. along that valley to Grenoble; thence N. W. to Voreppe and Voiron; and then North, joining the first chain at the Pont de Beauvoisin. Within this bason stands the convent of the Grande Chartreuse. This chain forms the first step or *lisière* of the Alps. It is divided at the Fort de Barraux by the Isere from the great ridge that runs from the Mount Cenis, along the Maurienne and the valley of the Arc. The Mont du Chat, or northern part of it, is not so high as the Jura; but to the south, and in the neighbourhood of the Grande Chartreuse, the height is much more considerable. The passages through this chain will be pointed out hereafter; it will here be sufficient to give a general idea of the island as it now appears. The waters flow for the most part from E. to W. and fall into the Rhone between Lyons and Port l'Isere; each stream flows in a flat valley, and the hills which separate them are very low, and towards the north the country is quite flat. After passing Bourgoin upon the high road from Lyons to Chambery the features are bolder, and the hills rise more and more, till we arrive at the Guiers-vif, and the foot of the chain of mountains already referred to. The whole

country is extremely well cultivated, though subject to occasional inundations in the valleys, very populous, and, towards the eastern part, very picturesque, being well wooded, and some of the trees remarkably fine. It is extremely well calculated to support an army.

It may be proper to offer a few remarks, in this place, upon the opinion which has been generally adopted by some of the later French writers on this subject, that the army on arriving at the Isere did not cross that river, but marched up its left or southern bank as far as the mouth of the Arc, according to some, or as far as the mouth of the Drac, according to others. The reasons given for this movement are the difficulty of crossing the Isere at its mouth, and the total silence of Polybius upon so important an operation. But, however difficult it might have been to have crossed the river, I apprehend that infinitely greater difficulty would have been experienced in marching up its southern bank, as the defiles in the neighbourhood of Grenoble are so narrow, and the mountains of Dauphiny plunge so perpendicularly into the river, that it would be quite impossible to carry cavalry and elephants by that line. Again: Polybius, in his enumeration of distances, reckons 1400 stadia from the passage of the Rhone, *along the river*, to the ascent of the Alps, meaning of course along the same river, and not a different one. But there is another passage in the 47th chapter, which not only

confirms what has been already advanced, but which also appears to point out, in a remarkable manner, the exact spot where Hannibal began his first ascent of the Alps. Polybius, in this passage, after saying that the Alps take their rise near Marseilles, and stretch as far as the Adriatic Gulf, continues:—*ἀς τοῦ ὑπερ ἄρας, Ἀννίβας ἀπὸ τῶν κατὰ τὸν Ῥοδανὸν τόπων, ἐνέβαλεν εἰς Ἰταλίαν*, “which mountains, Hannibal having crossed in the part where they touch upon the Rhone, entered Italy.”* This part of the Alps, with reference to the known passages, can only be at Martigny, at the foot of the Great St. Bernard, or at St. Genis d’Aouste, at the beginning of the Mont du Chat, and of the road leading to the Little St. Bernard; but the first of these passages, according to Strabo, was unknown to Polybius, and does not agree in any point with his description or with his distances, so that the opinion respecting the latter is proved almost to demonstration.

The manifest error, contained in some editions of Polybius, of *Ἀραρος*, instead of *Ἰσάρας*, has been corrected by Schweighæuser. In the older editions it is *Σκώρας*: and M. De Luc assures us,† that General Melville, when at Rome, consulted an ancient MS. of Polybius, in the Vatican, in which he found the

* Polybius uses in another place, *ἡ θαλασσα καθ’ ἡμᾶς*—the sea that touches our coasts.

† De Luc, p. 71.

word Ἰσάρας. Polybius says, also, that the two rivers which flow from the Island, flow from different Alps ; this agrees with the Rhone and the Isere, but not with the Saone, which does not take its rise in the Alps at all.* It is also worth notice, that in an old MS. of Livy, which M. de Mandajors saw at Trinity College, Cambridge, the word Bisarar was written in the 21st book, chapter 31, in the passage which relates to this island, and where Arar is generally read. Through this country then we have to march 100 miles along the river, till we reach the foot of the Alps : and here a difficulty presents itself ; for in keeping constantly on the banks of the river, the 100 miles would be expended at that part of the Rhone where the Bourbe on the S. and the Ain on the N. throw themselves into it, and where the country is entirely flat. We must, however, remember, that Polybius was ignorant of the angle made by the Rhone at Lyons ; and we cannot help seeing, that a march conducted the whole way along the river from Port l'Isere to Yenne, where the Alps begin, would have caused the army to have gone over almost twice as much ground as they would have traversed if they had struck across the flat country of the Island, and avoided by that means the angle of Lyons. We must therefore take the expression of "along the river" in this place in an enlarged

* Hist. de la Gaule Narbonnaise, Paris 1733, p. 521.

sense, and suppose that the prince, who accompanied Hannibal, led him by the shortest road to the Alps. M. De Luc is of opinion, that they quitted the Rhone at Vienne, and rejoined it at St. Genis, on the spot where the Guiers-vif falls into it, and that they followed the road which was afterwards converted into a Roman one, that is, from Vienne to Bourgoin (Bergusium) and Augusta, now Aouste, to Etanna, now Yenne; and he is confirmed in this opinion, as the distance from Port de l'Isere by the Roman road to Vienne, and thence to Etanna, is 97 miles, and it is only at Etanna that we leave the Rhone altogether. Was Vienne, then, the capital of the country for which the brothers were contending? M. De Luc is of opinion, and I think with sufficient reason, that it was. Polybius gives us no data as to distances with respect to this capital; but the prince whom Hannibal assisted must have been master of no small territory, since he was able to supply the Carthaginian army with arms and provisions to such an extent.* Vienne, according to D'Anville, was one of the most considerable towns of the Allobroges. Strabo says, that the chief men of that nation having assembled there, had founded a city, the rest of the people being dispersed in the villages. Ptolemy also mentions this town as being the only considerable one among the

* Notice de la Gaule, art. Vienne.

Allobroges; and Polybius himself talks of the brothers as contending *ὑπὲρ τῆς βασιλείας*, which implies a much higher command than the *κατὰ μέρος ἡγεμόνες*, whom he mentions afterwards on the arrival of the army at the foot of the Alps. General Melville was of opinion, that the army turned off at St. Rambert, and crossed the first chain of Alps at the Echelles, without ever rejoining the Rhone; but this march would not at all agree with the distances laid down by Polybius; while, by leaving the river at Vienne, and rejoining at St. Genis, we unite as much as possible the distances, and the march along the river, which would in any other manner be incompatible with each other. The situation of Vienne is extremely strong, being placed at an angle of the river, and protected by some heights, which almost entirely surround it. There are here abundance of Roman antiquities, an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and a temple, resembling the Maison Quarrée at Nimes. The old town was much more considerable than the modern one; extending itself on the plain on the western side of the river, and having a bridge across, which is now destroyed. It will be seen by the map, that the river makes a turn to the east before it arrives at Vienne and as there is a range of hills which prevent any road from following its banks to the north, it is probable, that the army would on this spot turn off to the east, and cross the flat country. Jean Chorier, who has

written on the antiquities of Vienne, which he calls the metropolis of the Allobroges, says, " Les
" Gaulois, dont les Allobroges étoient une illustre
" partie, ont paru souvent avec honneur dans
" les armées des Carthaginois, toujours composées
" d'étrangers. Annibal et son frère Asdrubal
" ayant pris leur route par l'Allobrogie, pour
" passer en Italie, y firent de nouvelles levées.
" Ils grossirent leurs armées et peut-être laissèrent
" dans Vienne, qui étoit la Métropole de ce
" peuple, quelques-uns de leurs Capitaines, pour
" maintenir par leur présence la bonne intelli-
" gence de cette nation avec la leur. Ce pays
" étoit si connu des Carthaginois du tems même
" d'Alexandre que le nom de Rhône fut imposé
" par eux à Amilcar pour gratifier notre nation.*"
M. De Luc is of opinion, that the Roman road from Vienne to the Mont du Chat, was constructed by Domitius Ænobarbus, in the year of Rome 631. This fact, if proved, would be important, because it would suppose a previous road to have existed in the same direction ; but it does not appear certain that this was the exact road made after the Roman manner by Domitius, though it is very probable, for it was after his conquest of the Allobroges and

* In the *Guide de l'Empire* (an account of France, now in course of publication,) mention is made of a strong tradition at St. Vallier, that Hannibal passed through it on his march over the Alps.

the Arverni that it was made. Be that as it may, the distances authorize us to conclude, that the army marched in this direction ; and this opinion is confirmed, by a discovery which was made in the village of Passage, a little to the south of La Tour du Pin, and not above half a mile from the present great road from Lyons to Chambéry. In the year 1714, a farmer of that village struck his plough against a large piece of rock, under which he found, after much labour, a round plate of silver, twenty-seven inches in diameter. This was deposited in the King's Library at Paris, where it now is, and where we saw it in the autumn of the year 1819. The surface is fluted, except in the centre, where is represented a lion under a palm tree, below which, is the leg and hoof of a goat. The exact resemblance which the lion and palm tree bear to all acknowledged Carthaginian medals, together with the singularity of the engraving, which is not in lines or in relief, according to the Roman manner, but in little points, render it very probable that this plate was a votive tablet, placed in that spot either by Hannibal himself, or by some Carthaginian general, who followed him on that road with reinforcements, and who would follow his steps exactly ; for it is remarkable, that the army never appear to have been led out of their way, and although they were often attacked by the treachery of their guides, they never appear to have been deceived

or misled in the road itself. It will be seen, from the article on this subject inserted in the Appendix, that there was an old tradition in the country, that the name of Passage was derived from the march of the Carthaginians by that way. The situation of the village itself renders it not improbable that the tablet was deposited here as a votive offering. It stands on a long and high hill, from which you first discover the whole chain of Alps that close the *Island*. You come at once in sight of them, from their very base, and few views can be more striking, as they appear to oppose here an insurmountable obstacle to any further progress. If Hannibal came by this road, it would be on this spot that he would first have his full and complete view of the barriers of Italy; and as Polybius has said once or twice, that he was accustomed to sacrifice on great occasions, it is not unreasonable to suppose that he would do so here. The Roman road from Vienne to Chambery passed through Lavisco: now, supposing Lavisco to be Chevelu, (a village at the foot of the Mont du Chat,) a fact which the relative distances from Chambery and Aouste will sufficiently prove, we shall have ninety-eight miles from Port de l'Isere to Chevelu at the entrance of the passage over the Mont du Chat. This distance agrees as well with Polybius as it is possible to wish, and we may encamp the army between that village and the others, at the foot of the moun-

tain, at the end of the tenth day from the passage of the Isere, and the fourteenth from Hannibal's leaving the place where he had passed the Rhone.

M. De Luc, whose general accuracy and research cannot be too much praised, has fallen into an error in conducting the army from St. Genis along the banks of the Rhone by La Balme to Yenne.* This has been caused by his not having himself examined the ground, and from his supposing that the Roman road to Chambery from Aouste passed through Etanna or Yenne, whereas that road left Etanna to the left, and passed through Lavisco. There was however a road passing through Yenne which led from Aouste to Geneva. On our arrival at St. Genis, we followed M. De Luc's road along the river to La Balme; up to this place, though very closely pressed by a high hill on the right, the passage might be practicable; but at La Balme the river is confined on both sides between two high rocks, which continue nearly to Yenne, and though the road is now very practicable, having been made in modern times with gunpowder, it would have been quite impossible to have passed that way formerly. It became therefore necessary to look for another passage; and we were convinced, upon inquiry and from observation, that the old road had passed by St. Maurice, at the back of the hill which flanks the modern road close to the river.

* De Luc, p. 76.

This way by St. Maurice is now not much frequented, as it is very hilly, and intersected by several torrents, which (as the soil is extremely soft) have worn themselves deep beds, which increase every year. The torrents are all parallel to the chain of the Mont du Chat, and fall into the Rhone at Yenne. The passage of that river, between two almost perpendicular rocks, of great height, for a distance of about two miles from La Balme to Yenne, is very magnificent. On the French side is a fort called Pierre Chatel, from which the view is beautiful, as it commands the river to a great extent.

The Prince of the Allobroges, who accompanied the army, probably left them at Aouste, where the Guiers-vif falls into the Rhone, and where the flat country of the Island ends : for Polybius seems to confine his attendance to the plains ; so that from hence they were to proceed, accompanied only by those guides from the plains of the Po, who had crossed the mountains in order to ask for their assistance, and by such others as they might obtain in the country, or who had perhaps been left with them by the Prince, when he returned to his own territories. With these guides the army proceeded to the passage of Mont du Chat. In the next chapter we shall give an account of the different passages which lead out of the Island over those mountains which form, according to Polybius, the third side of it, and shall conclude the present

one with some extracts from notes taken on the spot.

August 19, 1819. From Vienne to Bourgoin the road runs along a broad valley with low flat hills, a raised causeway, probably the remains of the Roman way. At Septeme, (ad Septimum,) 7 miles from Vienne, country quite open; pass Otier (Octavum) to Dieme, (Decimum,) very well cultivated, clover, corn, fine walnut trees, lucerne, turnips, full of farm houses; before Bourgoin, small round hills of sand stone. To the north, high hills, under which the Rhone runs, so that its course is very visible. At Bourgoin, join the great road from Lyons to Chambery, to Tour du Pin. Passage, on the right, from hence a magnificent view of the Alps, shutting in the νῆσος. To Aouste, country bolder, hills more prolonged; at Aouste, (Augusta Allobrogum,) several Roman remains. The Guiers-vif runs through it, and divides France from Savoy. The hills on the other side of the Rhone, which is about half a mile from Aouste, very high; from Aouste cross the Guiers-vif to St. Genis; from hence two roads to Yenne; one close to the river, a good and modern one; the other by St. Maurice, at the back of the hills which confine the other. The Austrians, in coming from Savoy into France in 1815, took the latter, as the French commanded the modern road from Pierre Chatel. Yenne in a small plain, very rich; Rhone flowing close to

it. The old Yenne, or Etanna, now destroyed, about a mile E. S. E. from it. Several Roman remains here, and a beautiful view of the Rhone and surrounding country. The Mont du Chat passage, E. by N. very high.

CHAP. IV.

ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFERENT PASSAGES OVER THE MOUNTAINS WHICH INCLOSE THE ISLAND. MONT DU CHAT DESCRIBED—PASSAGE OF THE ARMY OVER IT, AND ARRIVAL IN THE PLAIN OF CHAMBERY.

WE are to begin this chapter with an examination of the passages from the Island over the first chain of the Alps, in order to shew that we are justified in taking the army by the Mont du Chat;* which, although not absolutely the shortest way, was certainly the earliest as well as the most frequented. The passages at the present day are, first, by Moirans to Voreppe and Grenoble, and thence up the Isere, by the valley of the Gresivaudan, to Montmeillan: second, the great post road from the Pont de Beauvoisin; by Les Echelles, to Chambery: third, the road of Aiguebellette,

* While the description which Polybius gives of the chain of mountains, which closed the third side of the *νῆος*, agrees admirably with the rugged barrier that extends from Grenoble to the Rhone, the expression *σχιδόν, ὡς ἐκεῖν, ἀπερίσπαρα*, evidently points out a passage through it. Lib. iii. c. 49.

which passes through that place, to the south of the lake of that name, to Chambery : fourth, the passage of the Mont de l'Epine, by Novalesse, which runs under the end of the highest crest of the Mont du Chat, and leads equally to Chambery : and, lastly, the passage of the Mont du Chat itself. By one of these it was necessary that Hannibal should pass, for if he had gone over the Rhone to the north, Polybius would have stated it ; and such a step would have carried him entirely out of his way, and thrown him into that most mountainous and difficult country above Belley ; if he had not crossed the Rhone, but continued along its banks, he would have been equally too much to the north, and entangled in the country round Annecy, across which no road exists from west to east. I return, therefore, to the five passages above mentioned ; and of these the one to the southward, although a Roman road, could not have been the one alluded to by Polybius, since if the army had intended to have taken this way, they would certainly not have marched 100 miles along the Rhone, but would have kept by the side of the Isere.* The passage of the Echelles was only made in 1670, by Charles Emanuel, the second Duke of Savoy ; and before his time it was passed by ladders, and is conse-

* The rocks also on the northern bank of the Isere came formerly so close to the river, that it would have been impossible to have turned them, so that the troops must have crossed the river, which is there very deep.

quently out of the question.* The two next, by Aiguebellette and Novalese, pass directly over the crest of the mountains; they are very seldom used, and are only practicable for mules, being very little more than footpaths; the southern one, by Aiguebellette, comes from the Pont de Beauvoisin, and is therefore hardly near enough to the Rhone; but the Novalese road begins at St. Genis, and so fulfils that condition. It does not, however, approach so near to the distance of 800 stadia as the road by the Mont du Chat, since it is about 10 miles nearer. Now though D'Anville,† in his *Notice de la Gaule*, article *Lavisco*, calls this road by Novalese, the Roman road from Aouste to Chambery, yet he was certainly mistaken in this particular. From the article in question it is evident that he was ignorant of the existence of the passage by the Mont du Chat; for in treating of *Lavisco* itself, which, in the *Itineraries*, is placed, according to his own account, at 14 miles from *Augusta Allobrogum*, (Aouste), and 14 from *Lemincum*, (Chambery), altogether 28 miles from Aouste to Chambery, he is very much at a loss where to place it. The distance by the only road with which he was acquainted, that of Novalese,

* This road has been since very much improved by cutting a gallery through the rock, which formerly closed the passage; the work was begun by Bonaparte, and finished by the late King of Sardinia.

† D'Anville, *Gaule*, art. *Lavisco*.

being not more than 17 miles instead of 28, he is reduced to the necessity of supposing an error in the Itineraries, and instead of 14 miles, to read 8, i. e. a V for an X. But if we go by the Mont du Chat, there is no necessity to alter the Itineraries at all, for by this road the distance from Chambéry to Aouste, will be as nearly as possible 28 miles, and the village of Chevelu, at the western foot of the pass, will be equidistant from both places. The distance from each place to Chevelu ~~was~~, as nearly as we could judge from the time employed in performing it, 14 miles, and there are some very old remains at Chevelu which appear to be Roman buildings.

From the Itineraries alone then, unsupported by any other circumstances, we may fairly conclude, that the fifth and last passage, that by the Mont du Chat, was the Roman road; but this opinion will be very much strengthened by an account of the present state of the road itself. The Mont du Chat extends almost directly north from the Mont de l'Epine at its southern extremity, about 6 miles to the passage in question; beyond this passage it runs still to the north for about 5 miles more, to the channel by which the waters of the Lac du Bourget are discharged into the Rhone. It is impossible to turn the mountain at this end, because it falls so perpendicularly into the Lake, that from Haute-combe to Bordeaux there is not a footpath, and one cannot even land upon it from a boat. To a person

standing in the plain below this chain, at Yennie for instance, the Chevelu passage appears to be the only one by which the mountain can be crossed, for the intermediate part between Chevelu and the Mont de l'Epine is very high, and so perpendicular, as to be quite inaccessible. The Mont de l'Epine itself appears very rugged, and difficult of access, consisting of a great assemblage of naked rocks, forming altogether a pass of great breadth, which it would be the object of an invading army to avoid. The Chevelu pass, on the other hand, being much lower than any other part of the mountain, presents every appearance of facility; it bends inwards to the east in a half circle, and the road rises very gradually to the top: a small stream, which rises out of a little lake about half way up the mountain, runs very slowly down its side, and all the features of the place agree with the expression used by Polybius of *εὐκαίροι τόποι*, through which alone the army could pass. From the village of Chevelu, which is at the foot of the steepest part of the ascent of the mountain, it is about two miles to the top. On leaving Chevelu we find the remains of a fort; on the left, after this, the ascent is steeper. On the top of the mountain is a flat of about 300 yards. The passage is divided into two parts by an immense rock of about 200 yards in length, and nearly half that space in breadth; the great road runs to the S. of it, the rock standing E. and W. and a smaller road from some other villages runs on

the N. side, and joins the great road at the descent on the Lake of Bourget. The great road itself is by no means bad, and we passed it easily in a char drawn by two horses. The Austrians passed over it in force in 1815 with baggage and artillery. The road on the top is covered with stones, which have formed part of a temple that stood here, and of which the foundation still exists, and is very easily traced. The stones are well cut, many cornices being perfect, and we found the inscription which has given rise to the idea that the temple was dedicated to Mercury. From the summit the view is very fine. The Lac du Bourget is at your feet, and the rich valley in which Chambery stands, together with the magnificent chain of mountains that inclose the Isere. Lyons itself may be seen from the summit of the Mont du Chat, which is however considerably higher than the passage. The great breadth of the road, the facility of the pass, the agreement of the position of Chevelu with the Lavisco of the Itineraries, and, above all, the temple, sufficiently prove this to be the Roman way; and if this pass were not in almost every way preferable to that by the Mont de l'Epine and Novalesse, why should these latter roads be still nothing but mule tracks, when they certainly are much shorter than the former? The truth is, that the Chevelu passage is pointed out at once to the most superficial observer, by the extreme facility of its ascent; while the others, from their great difficulty,

have been always looked upon as almost impracticable. If then it be clearly established, that the Chevelu pass was the Roman way, and since it continued to be the great road into Savoy till the opening of the passage of the Echelles, we may fairly infer that it was the best and easiest, and therefore the fittest, for the Carthaginian army to take : especially if we find it agree, as it does in almost every particular, with the description of the passage by which they actually did penetrate, as given by Polybius ; and for the purpose of establishing this agreement, it will now be necessary to return to our author.

We have said that the temple on the summit of the passage of the Mont du Chat was reported to be dedicated to Mercury. But the inscription itself hardly bears out this opinion. M. Albanis de Beaumont, in his description des Alpes Grecques, calls this mountain the Mons Thuates, but without giving his authority. Now Theut and Thait in Armoric are the names of the deity who presided over highways,* and who was much worshipped by the Gauls ; hence Cæsar says, that the people principally worshipped Mercury, who had the same office among the Roman deities. The name therefore of Mons Thuates would argue a passage here of very high antiquity, and the temple,

* Otho, de Diis Vialibus, c. iv. p. 57, and Camden, p. 12. Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, lib. 6.

if really dedicated to Mercury, would tend strongly to the confirmation of this opinion. Let us now see how the passage agrees with the account given by Polybius. We left off our abstract of his account at the place where Hannibal,* finding the passage occupied by the Allobroges, encamped at the foot of it. We are told, that, finding from his spies that the enemy abandoned their position in the night, and only returned to it in the morning, he occupied the pass during the night with his light troops, so that he was able to carry the rest of the army through, in the morning, as the Allobroges when they saw his position abstained from attacking him. When, however, they saw the extreme difficulty with which the cavalry and beasts of burden extricated themselves from the bad road, they began an assault upon them, and that with so much success, that Hannibal was himself obliged to go to their assistance with his best troops. As he charged them from above, he succeeded at length in dispersing them, and immediately proceeded with all the men that he could collect to attack their chief town, which he took by assault, as the inhabitants had joined the Allobroges. Here he found great abundance of horses and beasts of burden, as well as a supply of corn and cattle fully sufficient for two or three days. So far Polybius : and it will be seen, on reference to the plan of the

* C. 51.

passage, that the rock which we have already described, and which stands in the middle of the pass, would, if occupied by troops, render it impossible for an attacking force to penetrate at all, and would most effectually secure the passage, especially as, from the steepness of the sides of the rock, it would be almost impossible to dislodge the occupants. This rock, as well perhaps as the higher part of the Mont du Chat itself on the S. of the pass, was in all probability the position occupied by the Allobroges first, and by Hannibal afterwards. It is worthy of observation, that Polybius uses the words *τὰ στενὰ* when speaking of the position taken up by the light troops at night, but he invariably applies the term *δυσχωρία* to the road which the army were obliged to take on emerging from the pass itself, and during the attack of the Allobroges on the baggage and cavalry. It is perhaps too much to suppose that these phrases were intentionally so applied, and yet if not intentional, they furnish a singular instance of apt though accidental illustration of the road itself. For as soon as it quits the actual passage through the mountain, it descends in zigzags upon the village of Bourdeaux and the lake of Bourget, and in this part the mountain is extremely steep, rocky, and precipitous. From hence to the village of Bourget, a distance of about four miles and a half, the mountain slopes gradually downwards from its top, to within about 200 yards of the lake; after which it becomes exceedingly rocky, and in many

places plunges perpendicularly into its waters. The modern road runs at the foot of the slope, which is itself so steep, as to make it very difficult of ascent. Upon this slope the Barbarians would naturally station themselves, and the Carthaginian light troops might move along the top of it, when they saw the baggage in danger, and so charge down upon them. Polybius says positively, that the road was *τραχέα* and *κρημνώδης*, and that the horses were carried down precipices ; and this is exactly what would happen at this passage, under similar circumstances. At Bourget, which is a town of some size and antiquity, the road quits the mountain, and crosses over a very rich plain to Chambéry, about seven miles distant.* The fighting would continue till the troops reached the plain ; and it is not too much to suppose that Hannibal was able to reach the town with ease before night, especially as no resistance was offered. The great quantity of supplies which the army found in this town supposes the existence of a most fertile country ; and certainly no place at the entrance of the Alps, with the exception perhaps of Grenoble, is so well qualified for maintaining a large army as Chambéry. There is, however, a difficulty with respect to this

* Chambéry is the Lemincum of the Romans. The little village of Lemenc, which stands close to it, leaves no doubt upon this point ; it is situated in the middle of a very rich plain which is covered with villages and houses.

town as to its distance from the Mont du Chat, which it is right to mention. Polybius says, that the Allobroges retired every night from the pass to a town in the neighbourhood, and returned in the morning, and it appears from the text, that the town which Hannibal took by assault, was the same to which they were accustomed to retire. Now although he might very easily, after the battle, march as far as Chambery, it can hardly be supposed that the Barbarians should go so far every night and morning, especially as it was important that they should be at their posts early and late: M. de Luc has not noticed this difficulty, but it certainly is of great importance. There is a village called Vieux Chambery, a mile and a half nearer to Bourget than the modern town; but even that will not be near enough for our purpose. It is possible that Bourget itself might be the town in question, for it is even now a large place; and this is rendered more probable by our knowledge, that the modern Chambery is not the Roman town, that being Lemenc, close to it. There is also Vieux Chambery, and other villages, between Bourget and Lemenc. For the protection of the passage of the Mont du Chat, Bourget is much more favourably situated, and it would have had all the advantages of the plain of Chambery for its supplies as a town, as well as all the advantages of its present situation for defence. From Bourget, the Allobroges could with the greatest ease have gone in the morning to

the pass itself, and returned again at night. From all these considerations, it is probable that Bourget was the town in question. And here the army after its capture encamped for one day. If Chambéry was decidedly the town mentioned by Polybius, it would furnish an argument in favour of the passage of the army by Novalesse and the Mont de l'Epine; for the distance from the top of that passage to Chambéry is not more than four miles, but the descent of the mountain on that side is not at all precipitous; and as the road goes over the ridge of the mountain, and comes down directly upon the plain, there would have been no opportunity for the Allobroges to have attacked the army on their descent, while on the Mont du Chat road their flank was constantly exposed. The general character of the Mont du Chat is extremely perpendicular and difficult on the French or west face of it, and more easy of ascent and sloping on the E. or Savoy side; it is cultivated on the latter, but not at all on the former, and it forms altogether a very striking feature in the country: as from the passage at Chevelu to the Mont de l'Epine there is a long straight naked ridge, of immense height, like a great screen, when it is viewed from Dauphiny: an appearance altogether so remarkable, that it cannot be mistaken. Supposing then Bourget to be the town of the Allobroges, we shall conclude this chapter with the arrival of the army in this place.

The side of the mountain, immediately above the lake of Bourget, is covered with very fine and large old chesnut trees ; further on there are vines. The lake is here of great depth, and is very beautiful. We were seven hours in going from Yenne to Chambéry, in a char with two horses, but we stopped for some time on the top of the passage.

A thorough examination of the passages across the chain of mountains, which close in the *Island* on the east, since the publication of our first edition, has given rise to a few additional remarks which may be inserted here. Our first attention was directed to ascertain the correctness of General Melville, who was of opinion that the army passed by a path a little to the N. of the great road of Les Echelles ; on this point the General was certainly mistaken, as no road or path exists which actually crosses the mountain. There is a road which runs to the north of the passage of La Grotte, but it does not cross the mountain, and keeps constantly to the west of the chain, till it reaches Aiguebellette : it is little more than a mountain pass. With respect to the passages of Aiguebellette and l'Epine, the latter is absolutely impracticable for an army, the former is perhaps more easy, as it passes through a part of the chain which is lower than any other, except the passage of the Mont du Chat. The ascent to it from the western side is, however, very steep, and the road is now very little used. M. Albanis de Beaumont in his work on the Graian and Cottian

Alps, enters into great details on this part of Savoy which is very little known, and which is well worth visiting. He gives copies of numerous inscriptions dedicated to Mercury, found on the Mont du Chat ; and it must be stated, in justice to him, that he had supposed the Carthaginians to have taken that road, some years before M. de Luc's work appeared. We shall have occasion hereafter to examine his opinions upon the passage of the central chain of the Alps in another place. M. Beaumont* is rather undecided as to the position of Lavisco, but we have found nothing to induce us to alter our opinion, that it should be placed at Chevelu. D'Anville's authority is always respectable, but as he is obliged to alter the Itineraries in order to arrive at Novalesse, that situation which agrees with them is surely to be preferred. If the army had come from Pont de Beauvoisin, it might perhaps have taken the road by Aiguebellette, which would have been shorter and not much more difficult than that by the Mont du Chat ; but if they came from Aouste and St. Genis, which by the previous hypothesis they must have done, they would probably have preferred the easiest road. The character of the pass by the Mont du Chat agrees also much better with the description of Polybius, than that of Aiguebellette. The King of Sardinia is now completing a very fine road by the Mont du Chat,

* Beaumont, *Alpes Grecques et Cottiennes*, vol. 2. p. 2. p. 426.

and if a bridge was thrown over the Rhone near Yenne there would be a direct communication with Pont d'Ain and Macon, through the country of Bresse, which would greatly shorten the road from Paris to Chambery. The Mont du Chat was much frequented before the road by the Echelles was opened; the constable of Bourbon passed over it in 1523, and Montaigne crossed it in 1581. Lord Herbert of Cherbury gives an account in his memoirs of having crossed by Aiguebellette on his return from Italy, and he calls the passage Gaballete, in which manner it is now pronounced by the peasants.

CHAP. V.

MARCH OF THE ARMY FROM BOURGET TO SCEŽ. DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH THEY PASSED. ROMAN ROAD THROUGH IT.

WE have now entered upon the Alps themselves, in the passage of which the army employed fifteen days, the length of the march being 1200 stadia, or 150 miles;* and if we have been correct in the reasoning by which we have been induced to encamp the army in the plain of Chambery at the end of the first day, we can hardly be liable to any mistake hereafter; for once at Chambery, the road must of necessity carry them to Montmeillan, and from thence up the Isere. Polybius says, that having halted one day after the action in the town which he had taken, and having procured ample supplies, the army set forward on their march, and proceeded in safety for some days; but on the fourth the inhabitants of the country through which he was passing came out to meet them with boughs and garlands; and notwithstanding all the suspicions of Hannibal, they succeeded in persuad-

* Polyb. c. 39.

ing him of their sincerity, by offering him hostages for their good conduct, and by supplying the troops with cattle in abundance. In consequence of this, he took some of them with him as guides for two days more, at the end of which those people having assembled a great force, attacked the army at the entrance of a ravine, difficult of access and precipitous. From the plain of Chambery to the point of attack we have six days, and this time, according to Polybius, brings us to the foot of the highest ridge of the Alps; for we shall find, in the fifty-third chapter, that Hannibal having passed the night of the sixth on the field of battle, put himself on the morning of the seventh at the head of the army, and led them forthwith to the summit of the Alps, which he reached early on that day, the seventh from Chambery, and the ninth from his passage of the Mont du Chat. Now although Polybius is extremely sparing of his description of the country through which the army passed, till they arrived at the foot of the highest chain; yet, as has been before observed, it is next to impossible that having once arrived at Chambery, they could take any other road but that of the Little St. Bernard. It is true, that at present, the road by the Mont Cenis passes equally through Chambery and Montmeillan, and ascends the Isere for a short distance afterwards; yet, as this road is not mentioned by Strabo, in his enumeration of the passages over the Alps, according to Polybius, it is clear that

this latter author was unacquainted with it, which he certainly would not have been if Hannibal had passed over it. Strabo himself says nothing about it as of his own knowledge, and it was therefore unknown to the Romans; but even supposing this not to be the case, the river Arc, along which the Mont Cenis road runs, makes its way through a valley, so rocky, and so barren of all cultivation, that no moderate quantity of troops, (much less so large an army as that of Hannibal) could possibly find in it supplies sufficient for their subsistence: nor could the miserable inhabitants, who could be supported in this country, presume enough upon their strength, to attack so great a number of troops. Finally, why should Hannibal, who was provided with guides, who must have known the best road, have gone by the worst, even if it had been known at that time, when the best lay equally open to him. The valley of the Isere, along which we suppose the army to have marched, on their way to the Little St. Bernard, is by far the richest, the most fertile, most cultivated, and most populous of all the valleys on the western side of the Alps. The vine grows almost at the foot of the St. Bernard itself; and the great breadth of the valley, together with the extraordinary heat of the summers, enable them to grow sometimes three crops in the year. The sides of the mountains are cultivated almost to their summits, and are covered

with farm houses ; so that there would be no difficulty in obtaining supplies to any amount, especially cattle, of which they have great quantities, that are fed in the summer upon the tops of the mountains. Along this fertile valley the army would naturally proceed ; and we shall find, that the time spent in passing through it, agrees extremely well with the distance from the St. Bernard to the plain of Chambery, and the average number of miles, which troops encumbered as they were with provisions and baggage, and marching in a single column, would perform in a day. The army would naturally follow the course of the river ; and by that means, would find themselves almost precisely in the track, occupied at a later period by the great Roman road, from Vienna to Augusta ; and this Roman road ran, as nearly as possible, where the present one does, as may be proved, both from the distances laid down in the Itineraries, and from some remains of it which have been found in various places. On the Roman road, according to the Itineraries, the first station from Lemincum (Chambery) is Mantala, and the distance sixteen miles. The second, ad Publicanos or Conflans, at the same distance from Mantala. D'Anville, in his account of this road,* instead of making it join the Isere at Montmeillan, and thence along its banks to Conflans,

* Notice de l'Ancienne Gaule, art. Mantala.

which would give thirty-two miles in the whole, and consequently agree exactly with the Itineraries, has supposed the existence of a road running directly east from Chambéry, over some extremely high and very difficult mountains, and joining the Isère at a place called Mantaillet. This makes it necessary for him, to suppose an error in the Itineraries as to the distance between Mantala and ad Publicanos, (Conflans), about which latter place there can be no doubt at all. M. De Luc has, I think, with more propriety, placed Mantala at Bourg Evescal,* which is sixteen miles from Chambéry, by the Montmeillan road, and the same distance from Conflans. There is at present no road whatever, across the mountains, in the direction which D'Anville supposes, the chain being of a great height. Conflans, or rather l'Hôpital, which is a sort of suburb attached to Conflans, a little to the north, and upon the river Arly, is ad Publicanos without any doubt. This Latin name, according to D'Anville, designates a place where toll was taken for the passage of a bridge, or the entrance into a new territory ; and l'Hôpital marks the existence of an Hospitium or Stabulum, which would naturally be erected at such a place. Now, the bridge for which toll would be taken, would be the bridge over the Arly, which runs

* Bourg Evescal is very near St. Pierre d'Albigny, one of the most beautiful villages in the valley of the Isère.

here into the Isere; and as this river formed the boundary between the territories of the Allobroges and Centrones, we have an additional reason for the payment of toll in this place. From ad Publicanos, where the road entered the country of the Centrones (the modern Tarantaise), to Darantasia, the capital, the Itineraries give sixteen miles, three to Oblimum, and thirteen to Darantasia. M. I. I. Roche, director of the royal salt-works at Moutiers, who has published a small treatise on the Centrones, places Oblimum at La Bâtie, a little more than three miles from l'Hôpital, and derives the name from the large deposits of mud and sand which the Isere makes at its angle in this place. On the opposite side of the river, and at the same distance from l'Hôpital, is a small village called St. Blaye, which may have taken its name from the Roman station. Darantasia, according to M. Roche, whose reasons are sufficiently convincing, must be placed at the old town of Salins, now almost deserted, and a little to the south of Moutiers, which is more modern. The road appears to have crossed to the left bank of the river about half way between Conflans and Moutiers, and to have repassed it at the village of Chen-tron or Centron, about five miles from Moutiers. From Darantasia the Itineraries give ten miles to Axuma, now Ayme, one of the chief towns of the Centrones, and, according to inscriptions discovered there, probably called Forum Claudii, before the

name of Axuma was finally given to it. It is true that Ptolemy mentions ἐν ταῖς Γραιαῖς Ἀλπεσι, Κεντρώνων Φόρος Κλαυδῖς, Αἰμίμα, meaning apparently two distinct places. Forum Claudii is however not marked in the Itineraries, and the inscriptions themselves seem to indicate that Ayme was first called Oppidum Centronum, then Forum Claudii, and lastly Axuma. The village of Centron has no remains of antiquities, and does not appear ever to have been much larger than it is at present, but its name is certainly derived from the Centrônes. From Axuma to Bergintrum, now Bourg St. Maurice, eight miles; from thence to Scez, two miles; making altogether from Chambery a distance of seventy miles, or, if we take it from Bourget, of seventy-seven miles, as the march of the army along the flat country of the Alps, from the first ascent at the Mont du Chat to the foot of the highest chain at Scez: this being performed in six days, would be at the rate of thirteen miles a day, or perhaps rather more; for they must have reached Scez about the middle of the sixth day, as it was on that spot that they were attacked during their march by the mountaineers. Such at least is the distance by the Roman road, and the course of the army could not be materially different from it. Very little difficulty could be encountered during this part of the march, and we find that Polybius makes mention of none whatever. From Chambery to Montmeillan the valley is large and very rich, and from thence

to Conflans, though not so wide as the valley of the Gresivaudan, it is still very large. From the fort of Montmeillan, which commands both these vallies, the view is beautiful. The roads are altogether excellent, and generally bordered by fine walnut trees. At Freterive, a village a little beyond the place where Mantala probably stood, are several Roman inscriptions extremely perfect. We met however with none which related to the name of the place. Opposite to this village is the entrance of the Maurienne, and the valley which leads up the river Arc to the Mont Cenis. We saw vines every where on the north side of the river, along which the modern road runs. The crops were very fine, and the land well cultivated. The valley is here about two miles broad, and the ground well calculated for the march of troops. For six miles before we arrive at Conflans, the road is quite straight, very fine and broad ; the country covered with fine wood, where it is not under corn or vines ; walnuts and oaks. The old Roman way ran close to the river, and has been covered by its inundations. Beyond Conflans the valley is much narrower, but widens again, and the mountains are very high on the sides of the river. Before Moustier it narrows exceedingly, and is very rocky : the old road passed on the southern side of the river : the town of Moustier stands in a little plain quite surrounded by mountains. There are here some very rich salt springs, and there are silver and

lead mines near it, as well as a mineral spring of great celebrity. From hence the valley is at first narrow, but soon widens; the country still very populous, but the fertility such, that they export great quantities of corn and much cattle. A great spirit of independence is observable every where; the people do not appear to want any thing from abroad, but are all of opinion, that they have amply sufficient for themselves. At Ayme a small river runs into the Isere, which turns several saw mills, and there is an appearance of great industry and prosperity in the town. Mr. Roche, to whose book we have already alluded, quotes several inscriptions, to shew that this town was formerly the Forum Claudii of the Centrones, and that it was called Axima at a later period. In addition to the inscriptions are the following verses, which may, perhaps, not be thought misplaced here.

Sylvane, sacra semicluse fraxino,
 Et hujus alti summe custos hortuli,
 Tibi hasce grates dedicamus musicas,
 Quod nos per arva, perque montes Alpicas,
 Tuique luci suaveolentis hospites,
 Dum jus guberni remque fungor Cæsarum
 Tuo favore prosperante sospitas.
 Tu me meosque reduces Romam sistito :
 Daque Itala rura te colamus præside.
 Ego jam dicabo mille magnas arbores.

T. POMPONII VICTORIS. PROC. AUGUSTO. T.*

* This inscription, which stood in the church of St. Martin, at Ayme, is cited by Guichenon, from the MSS. of Char.

At three or four miles from St. Maurice, on turning a rock which comes down close to the river, you open upon a large plain, in which stands that town and Scez. The passage of the Little St. Bernard is directly in front, and so marked, that it is impossible to mistake it; on both sides of it the mountains are very high, and covered with snow; but the passage itself seems low and practicable. A large gypsum rock, called universally *La Roche blanche*, stands at the entrance of it. The plain itself is cultivated, but near the passage firs alone are seen, all other trees having disappeared. From this plain the army would have to enter the defile of the passage of the Little St. Bernard in the middle of the sixth day. They had left the territory of the *Allobroges* at *Conflans*, and entered upon that of the *Centrones*. The former were separated by the *Iser* on the south from the *Segalauni* and *Vocontii*; to the east they bordered on the *Medulli* and *Centrones*; to the north, on the *Nantuates* and *Helvetii*; and to the west, on the *Segusiani*, *Ambarri*, and *Sequani*.* The territory of the *Centrones* was,

Aug. de Sales, Bishop of Geneva. Guichenon, *Hist. Général de la Maison de Savoye*, T. 1, p. 34.

* The name of *Acitavones*, cited by Pliny, in the trophy of the Alps, lib. iii. c. 20. is supposed by the best critics to be a mistake for *Centrones*, this people not being mentioned at any other time; and it is not likely that so great a tribe as the *Centrones* should have been omitted. Caesar first mentions

according to D'Anville, very much what the Tarentaise is now, and Pliny calls them borderers, that is, bordering on Italy. Ptolemy places them on the Graian Alps, and on that side they touched the Salassi, who inhabited the valley of Aosta. The army would reach Conflans in three days from Bourget, and it was on the fourth day that the envoys met them. This circumstance is in itself sufficient to point out their entrance into the territories of another people. Polybius describes these envoys as coming out to meet Hannibal, *Θαλλοὺς ἔχοντες καὶ στεφάνους*. Dom Vincent Thuillier, in his translation of this passage, has rendered *θαλλοὺς* olive branches, a mistake which has induced the Marquis de St. Simon to carry the army as low as Barcelonnette, that being the only place to the north of the Durance where olive trees grow.* On the fourth day the army would arrive very near Moustier, on the fifth between Ayme and St. Maurice, and on the middle of the sixth they would be at Scez ; having arrived thus far without experiencing any difficulty from the want of supplies, and having been engaged in no action since the passage of the Mont du Chat. The great size of the army, drawing as it evidently did its resources from the country through which it passed, suffices them as having opposed his passage, *vid. Chap. I. and D'Anville, Notice de la Gaule, Art. Centrones, p. 221.*

* We visited Barcelonnette in 1821, on our passage over the Col de L'Argentière, and found a most miserable country, and no appearance whatever of olive trees.

ciently proves, that this country must have been well cultivated, and consequently full of inhabitants ; and this latter circumstance is confirmed by the host of barbarians who hung upon the rear, and attacked them on their passage from Scez. No other of the known passages of the Alps can be at all compared with this one, in these two essential qualities ; and it is only necessary to have passed through the Maurienne or Mont Cenis road, and the road from the Mont Genevre, along the Romanche to Grenoble, to be convinced that a large army, without magazines, must have been starved in any attempt to get through them. It is upon this fact, which has never been sufficiently considered before, that we are inclined to lay the greatest stress, and when united with the agreement of distances, it becomes almost irresistible. In the next chapter we shall enter upon the passage of the St. Bernard, and shall shew, that the situation of the pass corresponds as nearly as possible with the description given by Polybius of the spot where the army was attacked by the Centrones, on the middle of the sixth day of their march from Bourget and the plain of Chambery.

CHAP. VI.

ATTACK MADE ON THE ARMY AT THE FOOT OF THE
GREAT CHAIN OF THE ALPS. THEIR ASCENT TO
THE SUMMIT. DESCRIPTION OF THE LITTLE ST.
BERNARD. ENCAMPMENT THERE.

POLYBIUS,* in his relation of the attack made upon the army on their entrance into the defiles at the foot of the highest chain of the Alps, says, that they must all have perished, if Hannibal had not placed the baggage in the front, and the heavy armed troops in the rear. Still, however, the loss was very great, as the barbarians rolled rocks and stones upon them, so that he was obliged to pass the night with some of his best troops upon a certain λευκόπετρον ὄχυρόν,† by which manœuvre he was enabled to protect the line of march. The night was almost spent before the army had entirely passed the defiles; and as the barbarians had by this time given up their attacks, Hannibal quitted his position, and putting himself at the head of the column, led them on to the highest summit of the Alps. Here he encamped for two days, during

* C. 53. † Literally, a white rock, strong from its position.

which time he was joined by many stragglers, and horses that had been left behind ; he arrived at the summit on the ninth day from his first ascent of the Mont du Chat. The first day was employed in forcing the pass and taking the town. The second in the halt near Chambery. The following six days in marching up the Isere, and he arrived on the ninth.

It will be seen, on reference to the plan of the passage of the St. Bernard, that at Scez the Isere makes an angle. The valley through which it runs from the Mont Iseran being on the S. E., while that from Scez to Moustier, is S. W. At this angle it is joined by the Reclus, which takes its rise in the mountain of the Little St. Bernard. The modern road goes from Scez to Villars, and soon after crosses the Reclus, and goes up the side of the mountain to St. Germain, running from thence along the right bank of that stream, till it arrives very near its source, when it again crosses it, and joins the old road, which had always kept on the left bank ; on this left bank, and just above the first bridge, by which the modern road crosses the Reclus, stands a high, white rock of gypsum, called in the country, universally, La Roche-blanche. The Reclus, whose course is to the S. W., runs under its side, and is confined in a very deep and rocky channel. On the other side of the rock is a woody ravine, through which another small stream flows, which afterwards comes down

through Villars to Scez. The remains of the Roman road made by Augustus, have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Villars, and it probably went up this woody ravine in the manner laid down in the plan. The present road by St. Germain is quite modern. From the words used by Polybius *φάραγγα τινὰ δυσβατον καὶ κρημνώδη*, which apply extremely well to the bed of the Reclus, we might be tempted to suppose, that the army had marched up this torrent; but this passage would have been so difficult, that I can hardly conceive it possible to have been accomplished. The Roman road, though very much exposed to the attacks of the barbarians, would have been more easy. As the two passages unite towards the source of the Reclus, it is possible, that separate columns might have marched up each of them; but whether they took the line of the torrent, or the Roman road, or both, the position of the Roche-blanche was eminently calculated for the defence of their march. From hence, Hannibal commanded the whole plain of Scez, and was able to act against the enemy on the heights above St. Germain, as well as upon those on the flanks of the Roman road. General Melville and M. de Luc attach great importance to the fact of the existence of a white rock, in the exact spot on which, according to Polybius, it ought to be found. The expression itself occurs only twice in Polybius, and I am not aware, that it is to be found in any

other author, as applied in a general sense. Strabo and Ptolemy both use it, but only as the name of particular promontories. Literally translated, λευκόπετρον means a white rock; but in the 10th book, chap. 27, where the word again occurs, it must be taken in the sense of a naked rock. In M. Larauza's work upon this subject, which we shall have occasion to recur to hereafter, there are some judicious remarks upon the word λευκόπετρον, in answer to Mr. Letronne, who considers it as only equivalent to λεωπετρον, a *smooth rock*. M. Larauza endeavours also to shew, that the word as used again by Polybius, in the 10th book, signifies equally a *white rock*. This he does by applying the expression to a specific range of mountains, which divide Parthia from Hyrcania, instead of taking it in a general sense, as applying to any mountains in the line of march. We have been careful not to attach much importance to single points of evidence, though, when strengthened by others, we may fairly consider our case as benefited by them. Without, therefore, relying too much upon this coincidence, it is certainly worth remarking. M. De Luc* has given a very animated description of General Melville's passage over this ground, and of his discovery of the Roche-blanche, while he had his Polybius in his hand. It is quite certain, that the rock in question is called, universally, by this name, and that there is a tradition

* De Luc, p. 150.

among the inhabitants, that a great battle had been fought at the foot of it. Our guide, who was a very respectable inhabitant of Villar, talked, as a matter of every day conversation, of Hannibal, and of his march through the country, at the time of the Saracens. He assured us, also, that he had himself, seen, and handled, very large bones of beasts, which had been taken out of the little stream that flows through the ravine, up which the Roman road passed. These bones, he said, were much larger than those of oxen; and when the little stream overflowed and washed away the soil, some of these bones were sometimes found. He himself made no mention of elephants, and seemed ignorant what the bones were: some of them, he said, had been preserved, but we were unable to discover where. The extreme difficulty of the road will very easily account for the whole night spent on the march; but as the passage up to the top of the St. Bernard, widens considerably towards the end, Hannibal might without difficulty, after the enemy had desisted from their attacks, get up to the head of the troops, and lead them to the plain on the summit of the mountain. It is remarkable here, as well as elsewhere, that no mention whatever is made of any attempt made by the guides to mislead the army. They appear to have been always upon the right road, and no delay occurs excepting that which arises from the badness of the way, and the attacks of the enemy. When these

attacks cease, they find their way to the summit, which, if we have been right in our original conception of their route, they could not well fail to do ; for the pass, which is visible from a great distance, goes directly from Scez to the top of the St. Bernard, neither turning to the right nor to the left. We have before remarked, that it was impossible to mistake the passage of the Mont du Chat: and from thence the road along the Isere is so clear, that, even without guides, it could not be missed. The road up the St. Bernard is visible from St. Maurice, and, being much lower than the surrounding mountain, seems to have been pointed out by nature before any artificial labour was bestowed on it. We were four hours and a half in going from Scez to the hospital at the top of the mountain by the modern road ; the Roman one is not so long. It had been in Bonaparte's contemplation to carry a new road up the ravine where the Roman one passed, and we saw traces of the preparations that had been made for it. It is certain that this is altogether the easiest passage over the Alps ; for although that of the Mont Genevre is lower, there is no getting from Briançon into the plains without crossing some of the secondary chains, from Dauphiny, which are of great height and difficulty, while the Isere affords an easy way to the very foot of the St. Bernard without any check at all. De Saussure, in his *Voyages dans les Alpes*, tom. 4, calls it, " Le passage des Alpes le plus facile que je

“connoisse.” It was on the ninth day in the morning from the passage of the Mont du Chat, as we have already explained, that the army reached the summit; and this, according to Dr. Maskelyne, was about the 26th of October; for Polybius says that it was at the time of the setting of the Pleiades, and General Melville consulted Dr. M. as to the time at which this took place. The army halted on the summit for two days; and there is in fact a plain here of about two miles and a half in length, which is fully capable of containing the number of troops which Hannibal had with him at this time. The plain is, according to De Saussure, 1125 toises above the level of the sea; it is well sheltered, and in the centre of it is a small lake. The river Doire takes its rise here. The hospital or convent is situated very near the entrance of it on the Savoy side, and is a small building formerly inhabited by a colony of monks from the Great St. Bernard, but now by two men who reside there at the expense of the government. They have a supply of salt provisions and wine, and remain here all the winter. During the summer months the traffic is considerable, and mules are constantly passing. The carriage road ends at St. Maurice on the Savoy side, and at La Tuille on the Piedmont side; and mules alone are used for the passage of the mountain. In 1815, however, a column of Austrians of six thousand men and ten pieces of cannon passed over it. These were in all probability the same troops that

we heard of at the Mont du Chat. They had sent forward to have the road repaired; and when we crossed in August, 1819, we found that we should have had very little difficulty in passing with a light char.

This body of men marched in one day from Pont Serrant to Villars. Trees cease after the village of St. Germain. We saw hardly any snow on our passage on the 24th of August; the high mountains, however, on each side were covered with it. There is no cultivation on the summit, except that there is a little garden which adjoins the convent. We did not find the cold at all severe; and the thermometer, sheltered from the wind and sun, stood at half-past nine A. M. at 54. About three-quarters of a mile to the N. E. of the convent, stands the Colonne de Joux, or Columna Jovis, a broken pillar of Cipoline marble, about twenty feet high, and seven in circumference. Though this is called the Column of Jupiter, it might have belonged to a temple of Hercules, which stood, according to Petronius, upon the Alpis Graia:

*Alpibus aeriis, ubi Graio nomine pulsæ
Descendunt rupes, et se patiuntur adiri,
Est locus Herculeis sacer aris, &c.-*

About three hundred yards to the N. E. of this column is a large circle of stones, of eighty yards in

diameter, exactly resembling what we call a druidical circle. The stones are very large, and in general so deeply sunk in the earth as not to be more than two or three feet above it. This is universally called the Circle of Hannibal; and the tradition of the country is, that he held a council of war in that circle. Our host at Scez had talked much of these stones, and our guide also; but as their testimony might not be wholly disinterested, we were satisfied on finding a large party of muleteers and country people assembled at the convent, who were all as well acquainted with the Circle of Hannibal as our first informants: the name was constantly mentioned by them without any inquiry on our part. After arriving at the source of the Reclus, the road rises very slowly, and the ascent appears to be altogether so easy, that it is difficult to persuade oneself that one has arrived at the summit of the great chain of the Alps. The snow begins to fall in September, and the inhabitants said that their winter began at Michaelmas. The distance from Chevelu to the Alpis Graia is, by the Itineraries, ninety-two miles.* The army employed eight days in performing this space, as they halted

* This distance is longer than the real one; by Raymond's large map of the Alps, it is not above 85 miles, and M. A. de Beaumont gives 21 leagues from Chambery to the summit of the Little St. Bernard, which, at 3 miles to a league, makes 64 miles; to which must be added, the 14 miles from Chevelu to Chambery. Total, 78 miles.

one day at Chambery, which gives a rate of eleven miles and a half a day.

On a second visit to the Little St. Bernard in 1826, we found that some excavations had been made, and that the foundations of a large building, which was probably a temple, had been discovered. This building stands a little to the N. E. of the circle of stones, called Hannibal's Circle, and is about 150 feet in length by 50 in breadth. Some Roman pottery and bricks were discovered in the course of the excavations, which, however, are very incomplete, in consequence of the removal of the officer who conducted them, to some other station. We were unable, on account of the weather, to ascend the peak called Belveder, which stands N.E. of the Hospice, and from which the view is magnificent. To the north is the Mont Blanc, and the Glaciers which fall into the Allée Blanche; to the east, the Mont Rosa and the Great St. Bernard; to the south, the Mont Iseran, and the immense glaciers of the Rutor. A more detailed description of this view, one of the finest in the Alps, will be found in the *Journal des Mines*, tom. 17. p. 235. 1805, in a letter from Mr. J. H. Hassenfratz.

Polybius goes on to tell us, in the fifty-fourth chapter, that as there was already much snow on the mountain, and the troops were beginning to sink under the hardships they had encountered, in order to raise their spirits, Hannibal pointed out to them the plains around the Po, and the situation

of Rome itself, and by these means succeeded in encouraging them a little.

This passage presents some difficulty, for it is undoubtedly certain, that from the plain on the summit of the Little St. Bernard, it is quite impossible to see the country round the Po, or the situation of Rome itself. Fortunately, however, for our theory, it is equally certain that this country is alike invisible from all the other known passages of the Alps, which are practicable for carriages; and the view from the Mont Genevre, is as much circumscribed as that of the Little St. Bernard. The very circumstance of a passage over this enormous chain of mountains, supposes a depression in the chain, for no man at all acquainted with the country, or with the difficulties attendant upon a march through it, could for a moment suppose that the inhabitants themselves would attempt to scale the inaccessible precipices of the highest ridges; and if not the inhabitants, how much less would an army, encumbered, as it must be, by its baggage, and beasts of burden, take any way but that pointed out to them, by the very nature of the place, and the previous passage of the natives of the country. We have said, that the very circumstance of a passage supposes a breach in the main ridge; and if so, it will follow, that the passage, from being lower than the surrounding mountains, must be effectually debarred from any extensive view; and the facts themselves agree

with this reasoning, for nothing is visible from the Simplon, from the Great St. Bernard, the Mont Cenis, or the Mont Genevre, any more than from the Little St. Bernard. It is impossible even to command a view, of any extent, of the valleys themselves by which you descend, for it will be easy to see, by consulting a good map of the Alps, that the great chain is always flanked by smaller ones that run off from it at right angles, like the buttresses of a cathedral, and these are in their turn flanked by smaller ribs ; so that as the main chain itself runs in many different directions, the valleys at the foot of it are necessarily very winding, and no one exists which maintains the same course for many miles together. But even if we allowed it for a moment to be possible for an army, as large as that of Hannibal, to climb over a part of the highest ridge of the Alps, which should be so high as to enable them to command a view of the plains round the Po ; it would, even then, from the nature of the ground, be absolutely impossible for them to encamp on this ridge. The passage itself, however, would be totally impracticable ; and although the general accuracy of Polybius, and the implicit confidence which we have hitherto placed in him, must make us hesitate before we abandon the strict literal reading of the account in question ; yet, as he says, in the very same sentence, and almost in the very same form of words, that Hannibal showed the army the situation of

Rome itself, as well as the plains round the Po, we may reasonably and fairly conclude, that the direction and bearings of these places is all that is meant; and that the general was satisfied with proving to the army, that they had arrived at the summit of the Alps, and were now about to obtain the reward of their exertions by an easy and rapid descent into the plains of Italy. And this might well enough be done, as the waters begin to flow different ways on the plain itself of the St. Bernard: and the valley of La Tuille, which is not more than 650 toises above the level of the sea, and consequently 475 toises below the St. Bernard, is easily distinguishable from it. M. De Luc* supposed that he was able to shew them the valley of Aoste, as well as that of La Tuille; but this is not so. The direction of this last, is N. E. and S. W., and the valley runs on in nearly the same direction, as far as Pré St. Didier, where it makes a turn to the E., and runs in that line to Aoste. The account of Hannibal pointing out the plains of Italy to his soldiers, has been given by Livy in a much more romantic manner, and his description, as well as that of the general appearance of the Alps, decidedly prove, that he was himself totally ignorant of the subject upon which he was writing. This particular part has, however, been much dwelt upon, and has made a much

* De Luc, p. 157.

greater impression than it deserves ; so much so, as to have induced some French writers on the subject to carry the whole army by the col of the Mont Viso, from which there can be no doubt that they would command a most extensive view of Italy. But such marches for armies are inadmissible. The guides from the plains of the Po would lead the army by the passages to which they had themselves been accustomed ; and as those passages are marked out by nature, they would remain unaltered to the present day, though, from various circumstances, they may be more or less frequented than formerly.

Civilization has afforded great additional incitements, and the progress of the arts, and the discovery of gunpowder, have given great additional facilities to our undertakings ; but these have nevertheless been generally confined to the improvement of those passages which were already known, and which, having existed from the first formation of the barriers which they were intended to penetrate, were pointed out by the hand of nature to the first inhabitants of these countries. If any other passage commanded a view of the plains, we might hesitate ; but as none do, we must content ourselves with explaining the account of Polybius as well as we can. And if we confine ourselves to the first part of his observation, we shall find nothing in it inconsistent with the state of the country on the Little St. Bernard.

Polybius says, that "Hannibal endeavoured to encourage his soldiers, having one resource for this, the sight of Italy." Now that object was easily attainable from the passage in question, as the valley of La Tuille is at the foot of it, and would be perfectly visible from the pass itself by the whole army. But when Polybius goes on to say, that Hannibal pointed out the plains of the Po, and explained the situation of Rome itself, we must enlarge the expression so far as to suppose that he called the stream which falls into the Po by the name of that river, which he might as well do, as attempt to point out the situation of Rome itself, with which it seems quite impossible that he could be acquainted, and which, if correctly pointed out, would not have been very encouraging, as the passage is closed up by very high mountains to the S. E., and this is equally the case with the Mont Genevre; which, like the Little St. Bernard, takes a N. E. direction from Savoy to Piedmont. After all, the difficult expressions are nearly superfluous; for, the mere fact of the descent of the waters on the side of the passage opposite to that by which the army had ascended, would sufficiently shew that the great difficulties were overcome, and there was time enough, during the two days' halt on the summit, to explain the fact of their having reached the highest point of their road. But if, after all, these expressions are to be considered as inexplicable;

and they certainly are difficult, we must be content with repeating that they are equally so with respect to the other passages mentioned by Polybius, as quoted by Strabo, and they must remain to exercise the ingenuity of future commentators.

The account of the descent will form the subject of the next chapter, in which the march from the Mont du Chat to the plains of the Po and the Insubres will be concluded.

CHAP. VII.

DESCENT OF THE ARMY. DESCRIPTION OF THE ROAD.
ARRIVAL AT DONAS. SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF
TURIN. CONCLUSION OF THE MARCH.

IN the latter part of the fifty-fourth and in the fifty-fifth chapter we find, that on beginning their descent all attacks on the army by the barbarians had ceased ; notwithstanding which, their loss was nearly as great as in their ascent, for the road was extremely bad, and covered with snow, so that the men lost their way, and fell down precipices ; and, finally, they came to a place where it was impossible to pass ; for the road, which, for the distance of a stadium and a half, was very rugged, and liable to be carried away, had actually been so in a very great degree ; so that having in vain endeavoured to turn this difficult passage, Hannibal was obliged to encamp at the commencement of it. He was unable to go by any other way, for a fresh fall of snow having covered the old snow of the year before, which, by an accident of very unusual occurrence, had remained unmelted, it became impossible for the men and horses to proceed. The troops

were therefore employed in clearing away the snow and repairing the road, and in a day the cavalry and baggage were enabled to pass; the horses were then sent down to the plains below, and distributed in the pastures. In three days more they succeeded, with great difficulty, in making a road for the elephants, who were by this time almost starved. After this he collected his whole army, and descended to the plains, which he reached after a march of three days; and entered boldly into the country round the Po, and the territory of the Insubrians, having saved 20,000 infantry and 6000 cavalry. After this account follow three chapters of no importance, and then, in the sixtieth chapter, we are told, that he encamped for some time at the foot of the Alps, in order to recruit the strength of his soldiers, of whom he had lost 18,000 infantry and more than 2000 cavalry, in the passage of the Alps, for he passed the Rhone with more than 46,000 men. After this, finding that the Taurini were at war with the Insubres, his allies, he made overtures of reconciliation to them; which not being accepted, he attacked their capital, and taking it, after a siege of three days, put the inhabitants to the sword; in consequence of which, the neighbouring people immediately entered into treaties with him, so that he was enabled to undertake further and more brilliant operations.

It will not be necessary to follow Polybius any further, and in fact the descent of the Alps ceases

at his arrival in the plains of the Insubrians ; but it is essential to insert that part which relates to the capture of Turin, in order to explain the error into which those writers have fallen, who have supposed Hannibal to have arrived first among the Taurini.

The road downwards from the St. Bernard passes through a valley by the side of the Doria, (which takes its rise on the plain,) till it arrives at Pont Serrant ; here this stream is joined by another, which comes down from the mountains to the north, in a very deep and formidable ravine. The road crosses it by a wooden bridge, and the army would probably have crossed below its junction with the Doria, where the ground is easier. The ravine itself might have formed one of the numerous precipices, into which the soldiers fell from missing their way. Shortly after, the road reaches La Tuille, a large and well built village, standing in a small plain tolerably well cultivated. Here the Doria is joined by the Baltea, which flows from the Ruitor, a very high snowy mountain to the S. E., which forms one part of the central chain of the Alps. It now becomes a stream of some size, and takes the name of the Doria Baltea. The modern road runs along this river as far as Ivrea ; and it is clear from the Itineraries, that the Roman road went the same way, except in a few instances ; where it was carried along the sides of the mountains, instead of the banks of the river. On leaving La Tuille, the river turns to the north, and enters a

very narrow passage between two rocks; from hence it runs on to Pré St. Didier, in a direction almost parallel to the Allée Blanche, and the back of the Mont Blanc; being divided from them by the long chain of the Cramont, in all probability the Cremonis jugum of Livy.* After La Tuille, the Artolica of the Itineraries, the modern road crosses from the left or W. to the right or E. bank of the river, and recrosses it about three miles lower down. The old road remained constantly on the left bank, and was obliged to be abandoned in consequence of the numerous avalanches, which always fall from a pointed rock that overhangs it, and which in the winter frequently carried it away. It is very remarkable, that that part of the old road which was most exposed to these accidents is about 300 yards in length, a distance agreeing almost exactly with the stadium and a half of Polybius;† and it appears that, from the very nature of the ground, it must always have been so exposed; for, as will be seen by the plan, it is situated at the bend of the river, and immediately under one of the highest points of the Cramont, and that chain of the mountains which forms the S. E. side of the Allée Blanche. From this point the ground slopes rapidly down to the river in a concave or funnel-shaped direction, the mouth of the funnel ending at the river, so that

* Lib. 21.

† The stadium is equal to 125 passus, or 625 Roman feet; a stadium and a half will therefore be $937\frac{1}{2}$ Roman feet.

an avalanche from the top would be necessarily confined within the limits of the bend, and within the space of three hundred yards. It appears, from the reports of the inhabitants, that this passage is peculiarly subject to avalanches; and it happens also, that, owing to the narrowness of the bed of the river in this spot, and the precipitous nature of the rocks on both sides of it, the snow which is brought down in this manner from the Cramont, and which falls in immense masses into it, remains sometimes unmelted during the whole of the summer, and forms a natural bridge over the torrent for a considerable distance. This event happens so rarely, as to be, in the words of Polybius, ἴδιον καὶ παρηλλαγμένον: but it does sometimes takes place; for M. De Saussure, in the year 1792, at which time he passed over this road, says, speaking of this precise spot, “Le chemin est bon
“et assez large, mais sur une corniche très-élevée
“au dessus de la Tuille. On voit là sous ses
“pieds des amas de neige, qui se sont conservés
“depuis l’hiver, et qui forment des ponts sur ce
“torrent.” Our guide told us that the same thing had happened in 1816, at which time the snow formed a complete bridge over the river. The snow remained unmelted also in 1823. I took great pains to ascertain whether the snow ever remained unmelted the whole year round in any other part of the road, and I was assured that such an event never took place; nor would it occur in

this spot, were it not entirely sheltered from the sun by the extreme narrowness of the ravine and the great height of the mountains on both sides. It may perhaps be thought, that the coincidence of the distance of a stadium and a half between the present day and the time of Polybius is too exact; and that in the course of 2000 years the appearance of the defile must have undergone some more material alterations; but the funnel-shaped construction of this part of the passage has prevented the avalanches from extending themselves; and although masses of rock may have fallen from the highest points, there appears to have been no mark of any change in the lower part of the hollow. M. De Luc, in the appendix to his work, has inserted a very curious paper upon the effects of torrents on rocks, in which he proves very satisfactorily, that it requires an immense time for a river flowing over rocks to make much impression upon them, and that, in consequence, it will be long before the appearance of a valley can be materially altered.

It appears from the Itineraries, that Artolica (La Tuille) was six miles from Alpis Graia, or the summit of the St. Bernard; and we find, from the narrative of Polybius, that it was on the first day's descent that the army arrived at the impassable spot: and this would agree very well with the distance of this difficult pass, which is about half a mile beyond La Tuille, and where the army evi-

dently arrived in good time, as an attempt was made to turn it before they encamped for the night. There appears here to be a little obscurity in Polybius on the subject of the new snow which had fallen on the old, and which prevented them from proceeding; for it does not appear quite certain to which of the roads the difficulties occasioned by the new snow falling upon the old are to be referred. If these difficulties prevented the army from turning the pass, then they must have endeavoured to cross the river, and to pass on the other side, or on the snow itself, which formed a road over the bed of the torrent; and as the banks are precipitous, and the bed very deep, the men and horses would suffer dreadfully in the attempt. If, on the contrary, these difficulties apply to the road itself, then it is possible that Hannibal might have endeavoured to turn the ravine altogether, by a road which runs at the back of the rocks which are on the right bank of the river, and which afterwards ascends the chain of mountains that form the south side of the valley of Aoste, and, crossing them, falls into that valley opposite to the town of Morgés, a little below Pré St. Didier. As this road takes its way at first through a very deep and hollow ravine, it would be very liable to be choked up, and rendered impassable by a great fall of snow. It is now very little used, and the descent by it into the valley of Aoste is almost impracticable.

In whatever way the attempt to turn the pass

was made, the troops were finally obliged to encamp at the entrance of it, and in all probability in the plain on which La Tuille itself is situated. The next day was employed in making a road good enough for the passage of the cavalry, and three more days in constructing one for the elephants. During these three last days, the infantry and cavalry would probably move down the valley towards Aoste, with a view to the more easily obtaining supplies; for although there are very fine pastures and a small plain at Pré St. Didier, the country grows much richer towards Aoste, and no large number either of men or horses could have remained long at the former place. From La Tuille to Arebrigium, or Pr St. Didier, the Itineraries give six miles, and from thence to Aoste twenty-five, or thirty from the difficult pass. The troops were now in a friendly country, and no inconvenience could be apprehended from the dispersion of the army in different quarters, as might be found most convenient for their subsistence. The valley from Pré St. Didier to Aoste is, with the exception of one short part of it, rich, and well cultivated. There are some large villages; and vineyards begin shortly after the road leaves the former place; in many places it is very wide, and orchards and meadows are in great abundance. At Pré St. Didier a road turns off to Cormayeur and the Allée Blanche at the back of the Mont Blanc. At Cormayeur and

Pré St. Didier there are warm baths. Those at the former are sulphureous; those of the latter have no mineral qualities, and appear to consist of nothing but pure water. They are both much frequented in summer. The situation of Pré St. Didier is very striking: surrounded as it is by enormous mountains, and standing in the middle of the most beautiful meadows and trees, the verdure of which is made more vivid by the contrast with the nakedness of the rocks that overhang them, and the magnificent glaciers which descend from the sides of Mont Blanc, into the Allée Blanche. The elephants might get down to Pré St. Didier on the evening of the fourth day, and, supposing this to be the case, the whole army would be assembled between Aoste and that village by the end of the fifteenth day from Chevelu, or Lavisco, the ascent of the Mont du Chat. The descent from the St. Bernard probably commenced on the eleventh day; for although they arrived on the ninth, and stayed two days, yet as they reached the summit early on the ninth, that day must be reckoned as one of the two. One day for the passage of the cavalry makes twelve, and three for the elephants fifteen; and this is the number of days which, according to Polybius,* he employed in passing the Alps; "having performed the passage of the Alps in fifteen days, he descended boldly into the country of the In-

* C. 56.

“subrians, and the plains about the Po.” This statement is, however, rather inconsistent with the account in the beginning of this very same chapter, which says, that having assembled his army after the passage of that difficult piece of road, which had delayed him for four days, he descended, and reached the plains in three days’ march from the broken ground, which would give eighteen days instead of fifteen. Are we then to consider the passage of the Alps as terminated at Pré St. Didier, or at the commencement of the plains of the Po, and the real termination of those mountains? It is a question of importance, because it is necessary for us to know where our distance of a hundred and fifty miles, which Polybius gives as the amount of the passage of the Alps, is to terminate. I think that there can be very little doubt that we must read eighteen days instead of fifteen, and that the hundred and fifty miles are to be completed at the commencement of the plain, and at the spot where the army was encamped, in order to recover from its fatigues, that is, at the end of the valley of Ivrea; and I am confirmed in this opinion by the words that Polybius himself makes use of in the sixtieth chapter, in which he says, that having entered Italy, he encamped *ὑπ’ αὐτὴν τὴν παρώρειαν τῶν Ἀλπεῖων*;^{*} and indeed the enumeration he makes of the losses sustained by the army, and the recapitulation of the

* C. 60.

march, is not made, till after the fact of their having reached the plains has been stated ; and there can be no doubt, upon his own shewing, that eighteen days must have elapsed before this event took place. It is possible that he might have intended to leave out of the account the three days employed in making the road for the elephants ; but I think it more probable that he meant, that in fifteen days the chief difficulties of the passage were overcome, and that he entered into a friendly country. The hundred and fifty miles cannot, however, be considered as concluded, till the whole passage was actually finished, and till the army were distributed into quarters. The τὰ περὶ τὰν Πάδον πεδία,* are the full termination of the march, and appear to be always so considered in all the places where they are mentioned, and from them no further communication of distances is made. It remains therefore to see how the hundred and fifty miles agree with the arrival at the plains, and the final place of encampment. As Polybius says that the encampment took place at the very foot of the Alps, we must place it between St. Martin and Ivrea. For the valley of Aoste ends at St. Martin, a little below the Fort du Bard, and about twelve Roman miles from Ivrea. The Itineraries give a hundred and twenty-nine miles from Lavisco to Aoste, and forty-six from thence

* C. 39.

to Ivréa, making a sum of a hundred and seventy-five miles: from which deducting twelve miles (the distance from St. Martin to Ivréa), there remain a hundred and sixty-three miles for the passage, instead of a hundred and fifty, as stated by Polybius. It must be observed, in explanation of this excess, that the Itineraries give generally a longer distance than the real one. The passage of the Little St. Bernard, for instance, from Bourg St. Maurice to Pré St. Didier is fixed at 24 miles; but from Scez, which is barely two miles from Bourg St. Maurice, the passage can be performed with ease in six hours. This would give 18 miles from Scez, and 20 from Bourg, instead of 24. The distances from Pré St. Didier to Aoste, and from this latter place to Verres, are, by the best maps, unequal, the former being about 21 miles, and the latter 24. The Itineraries give 25 miles to each stage. We have already pointed out an excess on the Savoy side, according to the maps and to the estimate of M. Beaumont, who measured the distances on that side of the Alps. If, therefore, we make a deduction of 4 miles on the Savoy side, 4 more for the passage, and 4 more on the Piedmont side, a sum total of 12 miles, we shall reduce our distances to 151 miles, which brings us within one of the measurement of Polybius; and this is certainly as close an approach as can be expected in so great an extent of country, especially as our author does not, and cannot,

speak with so much certainty with respect to this distance, as he does with respect to those which were already marked out by the Romans in his own time. For the passage of the Alps by the Little St. Bernard, was only made practicable for carriages in the time of Augustus. St. Martin* may be fairly called the entrance of the Alps, for two secondary chains of mountains, which run off at right angles from the main chain, meet a little above it, and form a very narrow pass, that closes the valley of Aoste as with a door. The first of these, the Mont Soana, comes in an easterly direction from the Mont Iséran, and the other runs

* At Donas the road has been literally cut and chiselled in the rock, which closes in to the very edge of the river. Tradition assigns this very remarkable work to Hannibal, and this pass indeed has been known for centuries among the natives as that of the Carthaginian army. There can be but little doubt that this is what Appian alludes to as the *διόδος* (ἣν νῦν καλοῦσι Ἀνιβέου). Luitprand of Pavia, a Lombard writer, and Paulus Jovius, have gone so far as to state, that an inscription recording his passage was visible in the rock. But this opinion is refuted by the writer of the *Theatrum Sabaudie*, in the Art. entitled, *Via quam dicunt Annibalis in rupe excisa*. We are there told, that the inscription which really exists, records the passage of Tomaso Grimaldi, a noble Genoese, in 1474. This writer concludes by expressing his belief, that this work was executed in the time of Augustus. *Theatr. Sabaud.* vol. i. p. 54. Though we searched for an inscription, we could discover none whatever. But the passage itself has always been called by the name of Hannibal; and the Marquis de Pesay, in his *Topographie des Grandes Alpes*, speaks of it as *l'endroit nommé l'Escalier d'Annibal*.

south from the Mont Cervin. Here also, is the limit between the French and Italian languages, the Savoyard patois of the former, being spoken as far as this place, where it entirely ceases. The descent, which is rapid the greater way from Aoste, ends here; and between St. Martin and Ivréa there are no mountains, but only a wide valley with hills on each side, and Ivréa itself is completely detached, and stands in the plains. If we had supposed the army to have taken the road by Aiguebellette or the Mont de l'Épine, instead of the Mont du Chat, by Chevelu, the distance would have been shortened by thirteen miles, which would bring the army close to Ivréa; but this is not necessary, for there is no obstacle whatever, between St. Martin and Ivréa, and the valley, such as it is, scarcely rises at all: with respect to the real termination, therefore, of the Alps, we may safely place it at St. Martin; and another reason which will prevent us from pushing it further, is the distance to be performed by the army, in their descent of three days, after the passage of the rocks near La Tuille. From Pré St. Didier to St. Martin, we have about fifty-five Roman miles, which make about eighteen miles a day, too long a march, certainly, for troops in the fatigued and shattered condition of the Carthaginian army. In point of fact, however, the cavalry and infantry had six days instead of three, to perform this march in, since they had three clear days, during the time

that the road was preparing for the elephants ; and as the country was now friendly, these animals might have followed the army by shorter distances, and have arrived at St. Martin a day or two later, as they were much exhausted. It is sufficient for our purpose to shew, that it was quite possible for the main body of the army to reach St. Martin without any difficulty. It is quite impossible that the whole army could have been assembled at Pré St. Didier, as subsistence could not be found for them, and they must therefore necessarily have extended themselves along the valley towards Aoste. The modern road between these two places, is in some places cut into the rocks on the side of the valley, and is sometimes difficult, but, generally speaking, the bottom of the valley itself is by no means bad, and towards Aoste it widens considerably, and is very rich. There are many very large villages in it, and it is extremely populous. This valley was occupied by the Salassi, of whom Polybius says nothing, but who were probably a branch of the Insubres, since they were friendly to the Carthaginians.* At Villeneuve, a few miles above Aoste, we found several Roman inscriptions in very good preservation, and the town is large and the valley wide here. Aoste itself, (Augusta Prætoria) is a well built town, re-

* Ptolemy ranks them under the Insubres as well as the Libicii. Cluver. Ital. Ant.

markable for its triumphal arch, which remains very perfect. There are also the remains of an amphitheatre. From Aoste to Chatillon, the beauty of the country exceeded any thing we had ever seen. The vegetation most abundant. The chesnut trees are of a great age, and approach, in size, almost to those celebrated ones on Mount Etna. The valley, which is very wide, swarms with farm houses and small villages, and the roads are excellent. Fine springs of water gush from the rocks on each side, and the luxuriance of the crops shew that we have reached Italy. Towards Verres the valley becomes narrower, and at Donas, as has already been observed, it is almost entirely closed by the mountains which meet there. Nothing can be more picturesque than the effects produced by them. Here you emerge from the high Alps, and descend gradually upon Ivrea, through a wide valley, bounded by much lower heights; and at Ivrea you find yourself completely in the plain, which you see perfectly from St. Martin, a little below Donas. At this place, then, if our reasoning be conclusive, the army would arrive on the eighteenth day from Chevelu, or about the fourth of November, and they were immediately encamped at the very foot of the mountains; and by no other known passage over the Alps, excepting the Great St. Bernard, could Hannibal have descended among the Insubrians; but the distances alone, setting aside all other reasons, put the Great St. Bernard out of the

question. It is remarkable, that almost all the writers who have written in favour of the Mont Genevre, have totally overlooked the positive assertion of Polybius, that Hannibal descended among the Insubrians, and have relied on the authority of Livy, who brings him directly upon the country of the Taurini, or Turin, among whom he came, indeed, as Polybius tells us, but not till after he had recruited his troops among the Insubrians. There can be no doubt who these latter were ; Livy himself tells us, that Milan was their capital, and both he and Polybius say, expressly, that they were at war with the Taurini. According to the best authors, these nations were divided by the Orca, to the south of which river were those nations who were Ligurians, and to the north the Gauls. The former had been subdued, and were friendly ; the latter, from constant wars, were still hostile to the Romans.* In the forty-fourth chapter, Polybius expressly states, that the envoys sent from the plains about the Po were Gauls ; and as they were to accompany, and even to guide, the army over the Alps, they would naturally bring them first into their own country, in order that they might recover from the fatigues of the march. M. De Luc closed the 150 miles at Aoste ; but in our opinion incorrectly : for, even if we put dates and distances out of the question, it is

* In Polybius's account of the war between the Gauls and Romans, no mention whatever is made of the Ligurians as having taken a part in it.

impossible to say that the plain of Aoste is the country which borders on the Po, since it is separated from the real plains near Ivrea by a long valley of 30 miles in length. The error has arisen from not taking into consideration the three days of descent in addition to the fifteen first employed in the passage. In consequence of this, M. De Luc has been unable to make his distances agree with those of Polybius as accurately as they ought to do. This gentleman has, in his second edition, corrected this error, and has adopted our calculations. It is not necessary for us to carry the discussion further than the capture of Turin, which was effected after a siege of three days, and which terrified the neighbouring district into submission. The circumstance of this attack is in itself a sufficient proof, that he did not descend by the Mont Genevre ; for we know that the Insubres were his allies, and that they were at war with the Taurini : how can it then be supposed, that these last would have suffered the Carthaginians to encamp in perfect tranquillity at the foot of the Alps, and consequently almost at the very gates of their city, while they themselves knew that they were in alliance with their enemies, and while they were in such a state of weakness and disorganization, that it would have been impossible for them to have opposed any resistance to a well combined attack ? And would Hannibal, on entering a territory whose inclinations towards him were at least

doubtful, have dispersed his army, and left himself entirely without defence, in the manner described by Polybius? Among the Insubrians, on the contrary, he was at liberty to recruit his forces without any fears; and what was more natural than that he should turn his arms first against the enemies of those allies to whom he had been so much indebted, especially as by defeating them he secured the neutrality, at least, if not the more active co-operation, of the country in their neighbourhood: more especially as the Ligurians occupied a large district in the north of Italy, and were a powerful tribe, whom it became necessary therefore to conciliate, or to awe into submission by force. We find indeed, from Livy, that after the capture of Turin, Hannibal was joined by a large body of that nation. Here then we may close this branch of the discussion, in which we have endeavoured to confine ourselves strictly to Polybius, and to make the road, by which we have supposed the army to march, agree with his account.* It

* Much information on the passage of the Little St. Bernard will be obtained from M. Brockedon's most beautiful work on the Passes of the Alps, which is now in course of publication. The vignette of his first number gives a view of the pass near La Tuille, which has been so often alluded to, and the resemblance is most accurate. The work in general is so remarkable, in addition to its other merits, for its faithful representation of the places which it describes, that we may consider ourselves altogether as extremely fortunate in having the benefit of so able an illustrator as Mr. Brockedon.

now remains for us to examine the hypotheses of other writers who have treated on this subject, and to shew that they all disagree with our author, and that some of them are absolutely inconsistent with themselves; and as Livy is the source of all the opinions in favour of the Mont Genevre, we shall examine his account in the following chapter.

CHAP. VIII.

EXAMINATION OF LIVY'S ACCOUNT.

M. DE LUC, in his very ingenious refutation of Livy, by a comparison with Polybius, has introduced the parallel passages of the two authors, and has, by this means, shewn how closely the Latin historian has generally copied the Greek one, as well as the new matter which he has introduced; but as this comparison may be easily made, we shall, in order to avoid needless repetitions, confine ourselves to those passages where he forsakes his original; for that Polybius was that original cannot be doubted by any one who will take the trouble of reading the two accounts together.

And, first, it may be noticed as somewhat singular, that he never once, in the whole course of his narrative, acknowledges that he is indebted to Polybius. Again, the total want of all computation of distance, though Polybius prefaces his account with a very exact detail on this head, must strike every observer as being the result, if

not of design, at least of great negligence and inaccuracy.

Having brought Hannibal from the Pyrenees to the Rhone, and made him cross that river at the same point, and under the same circumstances which Polybius describes, Livy tells us,* that on the day after Hannibal had harangued his army, he set forward along the Rhone, and up the stream towards the interior of Gaul; not that this was his nearest way to the Alps, but because he conceived that the farther he retired from the sea, the less probability there would be of his encountering the Romans, with whom he was not desirous of fighting before he reached Italy.

Now we in vain look in Polybius for such a comment on Hannibal's movement up the Rhone; on the contrary, we are assured that it must have formed part of the original plan: this appears plainly from the thirty-ninth chapter of the third book, in which the distances are enumerated from the passage of the Rhone to the arrival of the army in Italy; and which proves, beyond a doubt, that the march up the Rhone was not forced upon Hannibal by the approach of Scipio,

* *Postero die profectus adversâ ripâ Rhodani, mediterranea Galliae petit; non quia rector ad Alpes via esset, sed quantum a mari recessisset minus obvium fore Romanum credens; cum quo priusquam in Italiam ventum foret, non erat in animo manus conserere. Liv. lib. xxi. cap. 31. ed. Crevier.*

but must have been undertaken according to his previous design and plan. Polybius has expressly declared,* that Hannibal had formed the whole plan of his march long beforehand. He had well ascertained, previously to setting out, all the difficulties and dangers which must necessarily attend so bold and arduous an undertaking; he had well inquired into the nature of the country and places through which he was to pass, as well as the character and disposition of its inhabitants; above all, he relied on the guides of the country, *καθηγεμόσιν ἐγχωρίοις*, who had advanced to the passage of the Rhone to meet him, and who, as they were to share his good or ill fortune, were necessarily devoted to his cause. Are we then to suppose, that the unexpected appearance of the Roman consul at the mouth of the Rhone, at a distance of four days' march from the Carthaginian camp, could have the effect of totally deranging such a well-digested plan, of altering combinations so deliberately made, of counteracting measures so maturely weighed and organized?—or, rather, must we not attribute this comment of Livy to the necessity under which he found himself, of giving some explanation of the deviation here assumed from the course which he supposes Hannibal intended to follow?

We repeat, that nothing of this sort is to be found in Polybius. The only measure which, in

* Polyb. lib. iii. cap. 34—48.

his account, seems to imply apprehension on the Carthaginian general's part, is the prudent precaution of placing the cavalry and elephants in the rear in his march towards the north, after the passage of the Rhone.

But allowing for a moment the truth of Livy's assertion, and supposing Hannibal to have originally intended to proceed to the Alps by the shortest way, "*qua rectior ad Alpes via esset*,"* how are we to account for his crossing the Rhone so much above the Durance, along whose banks he might have marched with as much facility, and as little molestation from the enemy, as along the Rhone? If no reason can be assigned, it follows, that it never entered into his determination to proceed that way.

Livy,† however, goes on to tell us, that Hannibal in four days arrived at the country called the *Insula*, which we have seen so accurately described by Polybius. The Roman historian merely informs us, that this name is given to a cer-

* The Roman way followed the Durance from Cabello, *Cavaillon*, to *Apta Julia*, *Apt*; *Segustero*, *Sisteron*; *Ebrodunum*, *Embrun*, to *Brigantio*, *Briançon*, and the *Mont Genevre*. *Wesseling. Vet. Rom. Itiner. p. 342, 3.*

† *Quartis castris ad Insulam pervenit: ibi Isara Rhodanusque amnes, diversis ex Alpibus decurrentes, agri aliquantum amplexi, confluunt in unum. Mediis campis Insulæ nomen inditum; incolant prope Allobroges, gens jam inde nullâ Gallicâ gente opibus aut famâ inferior.* *Lib. xxi. c. 31.*

tain portion of territory encompassed by the Isere* and Rhone at their junction; thus omitting all mention of the mountainous barrier which closed the third side, as well as of its extent and fertility. This difference between the two accounts is as striking as its reason is manifest. Polybius evidently describes a country in which the operations he details are carried on, and consequently wishes to make his readers as well acquainted with its situation as possible; while Livy necessarily omits a detail which would be in evident contradiction with the route he had in view. Nor is the latter more correct or exact in the position which he assigns to the Allobroges. "Hard by," says he, "live the Allobroges;" surely not near the Insula, as Crevier well observes, but in it. It certainly is in the Insula that Polybius places the scene of those transactions, in which Hannibal settled the disputes between the two brothers, by securing to the elder the possession of the throne. These are allowed by Livy to be Allobroges; while, however, he copies from the Greek historian the general facts, he still amplifies and adorns the narrative in a manner peculiar to himself. He then proceeds to state,† that Hannibal, having settled the dis-

* Though most of the MSS. read Arar, it is clear that it ought to be Isara. One MS. reads Bissarar, which gives the true reading Ibi Isara.

† Sedatis certaminibus Allobrogum, quum jam Alpes peteret, non rectâ regione iter instituit; sed ad lævam in Tri-

putes, did not continue his march by the direct route, but inclined to the left towards the Tricastini; that is, he did not take the road which would have brought him to Vienne and the Mont du Chat, by still continuing his march along the Rhone, but he sought to regain the road which led to the Cottian Alp in the best and shortest manner he could. If in this account, however, Livy is consistent with his plan and hypothesis, he is not equally so with reason and Polybius. With reason, because it seems absurd to imagine that Hannibal should cross the Isere either with the whole or part of his army, to waste time of so much value in settling a dispute with which he could have no concern, had his arrival in the country not formed a natural incident in his march. With Polybius, because his silence as to all deviation, nay, rather his positive declaration to the contrary, from the computation of the march along the Rhone, prevents us from supposing he could at all have entertained the idea.

Let us, however, see how the Carthaginian army is to arrive at the Mont Genevre from the left bank of the Isere, if it be contended that it did not cross that river.

It will surely not be by returning to the Tricas-

castinos flexit: inde per extremam oram Vocontiorum agri tetendit in Tricorios: haud usquam impeditâ viâ, priusquam ad Druentiam flumen pervenit. Is et ipse Alpinus amnis, longe omnium Galliae fluminum difficillimus transitu est, &c.

tini; that is, nearly to the very point from which they had set out after the passage of the Rhone. Nor is it possible to conceive how the Tricastini, the people of St. Paul-Trois-Châteaux, could have been to the left of the Carthaginian army as it moved from the Isere. There is sufficient reason, therefore, for supposing the passage to be corrupt; and, if a conjecture might be allowed in a difficulty, which seems scarcely to admit of a more reasonable explanation, we should be inclined to suppose that these words, "ad lævam in Tricastinos flexit," are in their wrong place, and ought to have formed part of the passage quoted from the beginning of the same chapter.* This will at least enable us to obviate what is so repugnant to reason and common sense.

Another way of explaining this turn to the left, might be by supposing the army to retrace its steps, and to march directly down the Rhone from the island, in which case it would on its arrival at St. Paul-Trois-Châteaux, turn off to the left, and skirting the Vocontii on their southern extremity, reach the Durance at Sisteron. There exists at present a road in this direction by Nions and Serres, but it is difficult and mountainous. This return down the Rhone would also be inconsistent

* This passage might then stand thus: *Postero die profectus adversâ ripâ Rhodani, ad lævam in Tricastinos flectit et mediterraneâ Gallie petit.*

with the reasons which, according to Livy, had induced Hannibal to march up that river as far as the island, namely, to avoid the Roman army, since, by this countermarch, he would run the risk of falling directly in with them.

In this return from the *Insula* towards the *Durance*, it is also possible that Livy might have had in view the road laid down in the *Itineraries*, as leading from *Valentia* (*Valence*) on the *Rhone*, and near its junction with the *Iser*, by *Dea Vocontiorum* (*Die*), and the *Mons Seleucus* (*Mont Saleon*), to *Vapincum* (*Gap*), and *Eburodunum* (*Embrun*), on the *Durance*. This road we have before-alluded to in examining *Cæsar's* march over the *Mont Genevre*, and it would certainly conduct *Hannibal* through the *Vocontii*; but the question is, where to find the *Tricorii*, whom *D'Anville* would place in the valley of the *Drac*, a river which joins the *Iser* near *Grenoble*, while *M. de Valois*, without sufficient authority, supposes their capital to be *Vapincum* or *Gap*. It must be observed also, that *D'Anville* founds all his reasoning on this passage of Livy, and that he imagines the northern extremity of the territory of the *Vocontii* to be here meant. The question is evidently one of great intricacy, and which must be left to geographers to settle.* But by whichever route we

* *Cluverius* conceives that some vestiges of the ancient name may yet be traced in the town of *Cors* or *Corps*, si-

suppose Hannibal, according to Livy, to have reached the Durance, it will be found to agree but little with the description given by Polybius,* of a plain country through which Hannibal passed without molestation, being protected by his cavalry and the friendly escort of the Allobroges. We have also seen, that Polybius expressly stated the country which he then traversed to be that of the Allobroges; so that unless we suppose that denomination to have extended also to the Vocontii, who are mentioned earlier than the Allobroges in the Roman history,† and consequently must have been a distinct people, we shall have here evidence sufficiently decisive, that the routes described by the two historians are perfectly different.

Hannibal having reached Embrun, would there certainly find the Durance, but not such as it is described by the Roman historian, whose exaggerated account of the ravages of this Alpine torrent, and the difficulties attending its passage, can

tuated near the source of the Drac, and is therefore inclined to place this nation in the valley of that river. (Cluver. *Ital. Antiq.* p. 372.) His authority has been followed in the annexed map.

* Polyb. l. iii. c. 50.

† M. Fulvius Flaccus triumphed over the Ligurians and Vocontii, A. U. C. 629; one year before C. Domitius Ahenobarbus obtained a similar honour for a victory over the Allobroges. *Fasti. Capit. apud Pigh. Liv. Suppl. Freins. l. lx. c. 39.*

only agree, as M. De Luc well observes, with the latter part of its course, after it has received the waters of the Bleaunne, to its junction with the Rhone at Avignon.

Hannibal, continues Livy,* having crossed the Durance, at length reaches the Alps; we are besides informed, that his line of march from that river lay chiefly through a plain country, and that he accomplished it without molestation. The reader will remember, that these were precisely the circumstances, if we except all mention of the Durance, under which Polybius brought the Carthaginian army to the foot of the Alps; the ἀναβολὴ τῶν Ἀλπεων. But such a description will be found to agree but little with the country to which Livy has now conducted them. In the valley of the Durance they would be engaged in the very midst of the Alps; and if we consider Embrun as the first point where they would find the Durance, they would be within a few miles only of Briançon,† at the foot of Mont Genevre, or the central chain.

The surprise which this circumstance must create in the mind of the reader, who has given

* C. 32. Annibal ab Druentia campestri maxime itinere cum bona pace ad Alpes incolentium ea loca Gallorum pervenit, &c.

† D'Anville estimates the distance at little more than 28 miles. Not. de l'Anc. Gaule, Art. Rama. p. 537. Wesseling, Itiner. vet. Rom. p. 341.

his attention to the subject, is not at all likely to be abated upon finding that Livy here again takes up Polybius's account, at the very point where that historian has brought the Carthaginian army to the foot of the first range of the Alps. The description, however, which Livy gives of the defile, at the entrance of which Hannibal found his progress opposed by the Barbarians, whom he calls mountaineers,* is very different from that of Polybius, which was found to agree so well with the passage of the Mont du Chat. Livy's fine and wintry description can only apply to the central and snowy chain; and even then, will scarcely suit the Mont Genevre, which, though forming part of the primitive range, is in elevation far below the point of eternal snow, not exceeding 950 toises, or 6000 feet above the level of the sea.

Here then we find ourselves entangled and bewildered in difficulties, from which it seems impossible to extract any sense or truth; and we may in fact conclude, that whether we have been correct or not in our explanation of Polybius's account, it is impossible to attach any credit whatever to that of Livy. We must also conclude, that the latter, having adopted a fixed plan, and being determined to bring Hannibal into Italy by the Mont Genevre, has endeavoured to force and

* C. 32. *Erigentibus in primos agmen clivos adparuerunt imminentes tumulos insidentes montani.*

twist the narrative of the Greek historian, whom he did not understand, to his views, without considering whether the circumstances of distance, time, or place, would be found to tally. He in fact presents us with a lively example of those writers, whose account of this expedition Polybius* censures as so improbable and void of reason; and who, like the tragic writers, would want a god or some other machine to extricate their hero from his difficulties.

Let us however proceed in our comparison. Hannibal having occupied the defile during the night, when the mountaineers retired to their homes, is attacked next morning during the descent; he succeeds, however, in routing his assailants, and finally capturing their city or strong hold,† and the adjoining villages.

Now as we are compelled to place the scene of action on the Mont Genevre, we are consequently obliged to suppose that Hannibal was there opposed by the Segusini, or the people of the valley of Susa, and contiguous to the Caturiges,‡ on whose territory the army would have marched from Embrun

* Polyb. l. iii. c. 47.

† Castellum inde, quod caput ejus regionis erat, viculosque circumjectos capit.

‡ Ptolemy would indeed give Briançon to the Segusini, but D'Anville contends with reason for its belonging to the Caturiges. Not. De l'Anc. Gaul. art. Brigantio and Caturiges, p. 174—215, 16.

to Briançon. The town which fell into the hands of the victor, could therefore be no other than Cezanne, at the foot of the mountain on the Italian side, though it never could have been of sufficient importance to deserve the title of "caput regionis;" nor could the wretched valley in which it stands ever have furnished the supplies, which must have been required to subsist so numerous an army. If Hannibal from this place continued his march, as he naturally would along the Doria Susana, he would have reached Turin in six days at least, without meeting with any other mountain to obstruct his passage; this cannot, however, be the route which Livy has in view, since he follows* Polybius in nearly all the circumstances which that writer applied to Hannibal's march after having passed the first defile, and which we found to agree so well with the passage of the Little St. Bernard. Let us, however, suppose that the Carthaginian army would attempt to proceed by the Col de Sestrieres, as the Roman armies certainly did, before a free passage was allowed them through Cottius's dominions,† we shall still find a perfect disagreement between that route and the Roman historian's account. Cezanne is situated at the

* C. 34. *Perventum inde ad frequentem cultoribus alium, ut inter montana populum, ibi non bello aperto, sed suis artibus, fraude, deinde insidiis est prope circumventus. Magne natu principes castellorum oratores ad Pœnum veniunt, &c.*

† See the 1st Chapter.

foot of the Col de Sestrieres as well as the Mont Genevre; so that a person setting out from thence, might easily pass the former mountain in one day; whereas, from Livy's account, Hannibal was nine days in reaching the summit of the Alps,* from the town he captured; so that it is impossible on either supposition to reconcile Livy's narrative with truth.

Yet has it been contended, that Livy could never have meant to place the first defile, or the entrance of the Alps, at the Mont Genevre, but that we must look for this entrance of the Alps before the army reached the Durance. Now this supposition is entirely contradicted by the text of the author, and can only be admitted by implying a manifest error in his narrative: still we will allow for a moment, that Hannibal might have been attacked by the Caturigest† on his crossing into their country from that of the Tricorii and that he reached the Mont Genevre on the ninth day. We shall yet be able to shew that this mountain can no more be conceived to be the second than it was the first passage: that it differs, in short, entirely from Livy's own description, and

* C. 35. Nono die in jugum Alpium perventum est, per invia pleraque et errores, quos aut ducentium fraus, aut, ubi fides iis non esset, temere initæ valles a conjectantibus iter, faciebant.

† This is the supposition of General de Vaudoncourt, in his *Hist. des Campagnes d'Hannibal*, Milan, 1812.

from that of Polybius. Having visited this mountain as well as the Little St. Bernard, during the summer of 1819, with a view to this question, we shall here present the reader with the result of our observations.

The town of Briançon is situated in a valley from which three others branch off in different directions; that of the Guisanne to the N. W., the fertile valley of Neuwache to the N., and the valley of the Durance, which descends from Mont Genevre, to the S. W. The foot of this mountain is little more than two miles from the town; the valley that leads to it is at present defended by the numerous and formidable forts of Briançon, but it is too wide to admit of an army suffering from any attack made from the heights on either side with such missiles as the mountaineers could have used. The present beautiful road over the Mont Genevre, constructed by French engineers under the reign of Buonaparte, ascends the right bank of the Durance; the old road could be traced for a considerable way on the left bank, but still it would be too remote from the mountains on that side to render any attack from that quarter at all formidable. The mountains themselves are too high and difficult of access to favour this supposition: in fine, this valley is much too considerable to answer the notion conveyed by the terms *φαραγγά τινα δύσβατον καὶ κρημνώδη*, in Polybius,* or

* Polyb. l. iii. c. 52.

the "*angustiore[m] viam ex parte alterâ subjectam jugo insuper imminenti,*" in Livy.*

The modern road runs for some time in a N. direction, towards the valley of Neuwache, and then winds round the mountain which separates this valley from that of the Durance. The old road keeps constantly on the left bank of the river, which is here, however, but a very inconsiderable stream. The ascent on that side seems by no means abrupt, and presents no difficult passage or defile, till within a short distance of the summit, where the heights close in on both sides considerably, and form a passage not unlike that of the Mont du Chat. The summit itself is a long and wide plain, tolerably well cultivated in parts. The large village of Bourg Mont Genevre is situated nearly in the centre: the heights themselves on either side of the plain do not rise to a thousand feet above its level, and are covered to the top with abundance of large fir trees. This description, it will easily be seen, essentially differs from Polybius's account of the high summit, on which Hannibal arrived on the ninth day. We are there told, that the summit was so far from being cultivated, that it was destitute of all vegetation; and unless a great change in the climate and temperature of the Alps be supposed to have taken place since that time, this must be allowed to pre-

* Liv. l. xxi. c. 34.

sent a strong argument against Livy's hypothesis. The temperature indeed of some vallies, may have been improved to a certain degree by superior cultivation; in others also, where the snows and glaciers advance and recede at stated periods, like the ebb and flow of the sea, some variation may well be conceived; but these effects are but partial, and the general features of Alpine scenery and vegetation can have undergone but little change since the days of Polybius; for that author, when combating the false notions and exaggerated accounts which certain writers gave of the Alps, states, that even in those early times they were inhabited by many and numerous tribes. And if the present state of the Mont Genevre differs from the account given by Polybius, of the summit of the Alps, much more does it vary from Livy, who describes not only the summit, but all parts of these mountains as covered with snow, and stiff with frost.

The plain of the Mont Genevre is about three miles in length, and at its termination on the Italian side the descent is very rapid, and in zig-zag down a steep ravine, which affords a passage for the waters of the Doria Susana. The old road still keeps on the same side, which becomes now the right bank of the river. This part of the descent is known by the name of the Tourniquet; and supposing this to represent the difficulties encountered by the Carthaginian army previous to

their reaching the point rendered impassable by the falling away of the road and old snow, we shall find ourselves at Cezanne, without meeting a single spot which could agree with the last mentioned circumstance. Upon repeated inquiries, indeed, we invariably received the same answer, that there was not one point on which snow was known to remain all the year round. The valley of the Doria is indeed so wide, even long before reaching Cezanne, that it renders such a supposition altogether untenable.

We must also observe, that from no part of the passage can a view of Italy be obtained; for the chain of the Col de Sestrieres entirely blocks up the valley of Fenestrelles to the east, while Mont Cenis and the mountains of Maurienne equally obstruct the view to the north, by the valley of Exilles and Susa. At Cezanne the descent terminates; and from thence to Turin, there is not one point which would present any difficulty, much less where we might expect to find in autumn snow of the preceding year. Though the valley of Cezanne ^{offers} cultivated in some degree, it is altogether poor and barren, nor at all to be compared with the environs of St. Didier in the Val d'Aoste. As far as Exilles, indeed, there are no pastures, the river Doria covering the whole plain with stones or morass. There yet remain a few circumstances to be pointed out, in which Livy's narrative differs from that of Polybius. Of the story of the vinegar used in softening

rocks,* it is difficult to say whence it derived its origin, and whether there is in reality any foundation for it: certain it is, that Polybius never leads us to suppose that such an expedient was resorted to by Hannibal. It is quite improbable that the Carthaginian army should have had any great supply of that acid; or if they had, that it could produce any effect on primitive rock. There is also a manifest contradiction in this story of Livy; for while he tells us that Hannibal made an immense fire to heat the rock, he forgets that elsewhere he has informed us that the summit of the Alps is naked, and destitute of trees.† M. De Luc also very justly notices another strange error into which Livy has fallen with respect to this rock, when he represents the road as having fallen away, and formed a precipice of a thousand feet high; whereas in Polybius this slip of the road is clearly stated to have taken place not in respect to height, but length.‡ By this alteration, the operation which Hannibal's soldiers had to perform, and

* C. 37. Inde ad rupem muniendam, per quam unam via esse poterat, milites ducti, quum cædendum esset saxum, arboribus circa immanibus dejectis detruncatisque, struem ingentem lignorum faciunt; eamque (quum et vis venti apta faciendo igni coorta esset) succendunt, ardentiaque saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt.

† C. 37. Nuda enim fere cacumina sunt, et, si quid est pabuli, obruunt nives.

‡ C. 36. Natura locus jam ante præceps, recenti lapsu terræ in pedum mille admodum altitudinem abruptus erat.

which is so naturally stated in the Greek historian, in Livy becomes absurd and unintelligible.

Livy states besides, that Hannibal allowed his troops three days rest, after their fatigues during this work;* and yet he allows it is generally agreed, that the Carthaginian army performed their march through the Alps in fifteen days, when, by his own calculation, the number of days amounts to nineteen.

It must, however, be remarked that the same inconsistency, as it should seem, equally attaches to Polybius; and that the only difference, in fact, between them, as to the days spent among the Alps, is not in their number, but in the manner in which they are said to have been passed by the army. Polybius's three additional days are spent in reaching the plains from the last difficult pass; according to Livy, they are days of rest, allowed to the army after their fatigues. He also represents the Carthaginians as having been exposed to many errors and wanderings, from the treachery of their guides or the rashness of their leaders. In this circumstance he again differs from Polybius, whose silence on so important a point cannot but be construed as a refutation of the fact.

Livy having finally brought Hannibal into Italy, expresses his surprise that it should ever

* *Ibi jumenta in pabulum missa, et quies muniendo fessis hominibus data triduo. Ibid.*

have been matter of doubt in what direction Hannibal crossed the Alps.* He with reason rejects the popular opinion, which considered the Great St. Bernard as that passage, from the false idea of its having derived the name of Mons Penninus from the term Poeni, when it evidently was so called from the worship of the Celtic god Pen. But his reasons for rejecting the opinion of L. Caelius Antipater, who affirmed, in his history of the second Punic war, that Hannibal had passed by the Cremonis jugum, are not equally valid. The authority of this early historian constitutes indeed a very material feature in the present inquiry. From what has been said of him in the remarks on the early history of the Alps, it is evident that his testimony ought not easily to be rejected or overlooked. From the period at which he wrote, he possessed means of information which alone would entitle his statement to a degree of

* C. 38. Id quum inter omnes constet, eo magis miror ambigi, quam Alpes transierit: et vulgo credere, Penino atque inde nomen et jugo Alpium inditum, transgressum. Coelius, per Cremonis jugum dicit transisse: qui ambo saltus eum non in Taurinos, sed per Salassos montanos ad Libuos Gallos deduxissent. Nec verisimile est, ea tum ad Galliam potuisse itinera; utique, quæ ad Peninum ferunt, obsepta gentibus semigermanis fuissent. neque, Hercule, montibus his (si quem forte id movit) ab transitu Pœnorum ullo Veragri, incolæ jugi ejus, norunt nomen inditum; sed ab eo, quem, in summo sacratum vertice, Peninum montani appellant.

attention very superior to that claimed by Livy, since the latter quotes no authority whatever. So that even if we were to set aside the testimony of Polybius as indeterminate, on account of his not naming the pass of the Alps which Hannibal crossed, we might rest the cause of the Little St. Bernard with safety on the evidence which Livy himself affords us by adducing this account of Cælius. Livy seems to allow that this passage might have been frequented at that time, but maintains that it could not have been that of Hannibal, as it would not have brought him directly upon the Taurini, but the Libuan Gauls. "Now it is agreed," says he, "on all hands, that he arrived among the Taurini after crossing the Alps." Certainly not, according to Polybius, who states positively, that having refreshed his troops by a few days' halt, he entered boldly into the country of the Insubres. Now the Libui are reckoned by Ptolemy* under the Insubres, so that Polybius and Cælius may very well be conceived to agree in this particular. Livy, however, rejects the account of Cælius on the authority of L. Cincius Alimentus,†

* Ptol. Geog.

† C. 38. L. Cincius Alimentus, qui captum se ab Hannibale scribit, maxime auctor me moveret—ex ipso autem audisse Hannibale, postquam Rhodanum transierit, triginta sex millia hominum, ingentemque numerum equorum et aliorum jumentorum amisisse, in Taurinis, quæ Gallis proxima gens erat, in Italiam degresso.

an early Roman historian, who became Hannibal's prisoner, and had an opportunity of hearing that general state, that from the passage of the Rhone to his arrival among the Taurini, he had lost 36,000 men, besides a vast number of horses and beasts of burthen. However confused and perplexed the passage undoubtedly is, the meaning seems evidently to be, that Hannibal's whole loss, from the time of his crossing the Rhone to his arrival among the Taurini, amounted to the number above stated. Now it is well remarked by Gibbon,* that "Hannibal wished to give an idea of the losses he had sustained in passing the mountains, in consequence of battles, cold, and fatigue. He begins, therefore, from his crossing the Rhone, and ends at his arrival in the territory of the Taurini; since it was really in their country, and by taking their capital, that he began his operations in Italy. Their territory, therefore, formed the limit between things totally distinct—his losses in Italy and those in the Alps. It was not necessary that the country of the Taurini should be the first place of Italy into which he descended from the Alps; it sufficed that it was the first where he fought a battle. The former explanation is adopted by Livy, but the latter appears to me very capable of being defended. It deprives

* *Miscell. Works*, vol. ii. p. 185.

“ the Latin historian of what appears to him a
“ decisive proof; it even turns this decisive proof
“ against himself, by laying open the source of
“ his mistake. The argument upon which Livy
“ builds is not only refuted, but destroyed; and
“ the authority of Polybius subsists alone and un-
“ rivalled.”

It appears from Livy's account, if we leave out all mention of what he has copied from Polybius, and read it with reference to itself alone, that Hannibal crossed the Rhone at Roquemaure; that he then, frightened by the Romans, marched up to the Island of the Allobroges; that he then returned through the Vocontii and Tricorii till he reached the Durance, at a distance of nine days' march from the summit of the Alps; and that he then crossed the Mont Genevre, and descended among the Taurini. This marching and counter-marching would alone be sufficient to make us suspect his accuracy; but when we find, which we shall do upon comparing the two narratives, that he follows Polybius step by step to the Insula, then drops him during the return to the Durance, and then takes him up again in the same place where he had left off, beginning afresh from the Durance, as Polybius does from the Isere; that after this he follows him word for word, with the exception of his own exaggeration, through a country which it is clear he knew nothing about, since the country described by Polybius is as different as possible

from the road between the Durance and the Mont Genevre; and when finally he brings him out with an enfeebled army among a hostile people; what can we conclude but that the Latin author is not only totally unworthy of credit, but that he was also so ignorant of geography and of the country he was describing, as not to be able even to make out a credible or intelligible account of his own hypothesis? The exaggerations with respect to the appearance of the Alps; the descent of a whole army, with baggage and elephants, down a precipice one thousand feet high; the flat country described as existing in the most rugged, barren, and mountainous part of the Alps; the misstatement as to the character of the Durance, ought in themselves to make us reject his authority; and, at all events, he ought not for a moment to be placed in competition with an author, who, besides being totally free from all the faults of his rival, has a just claim to our belief, from having himself visited the countries which he so accurately describes.*

* M. Larauza, in his "*Histoire Critique*," which we shall examine hereafter, endeavours to reconcile the account of Livy and Polybius with each other, by converting the Durance into the Drac, and by altering entirely the hitherto received situation of the Tricastini, the Vocontii, and the Tricorii, but without any authority whatever.

CHAP. IX.

EXAMINATION OF M. LETRONNE'S THEORY.

IN the last chapter we have endeavoured to shew, that the account of Livy, although copied almost literally in many parts from that of Polybius, was on the whole quite inconsistent with it, and that this inconsistency was produced by the determination of the Roman historian to carry the army over the Mont Genevre. And it seems clear, that if Livy had not written at all upon the subject, the facts mentioned by Polybius, first that the army marched along the river a distance of 175 miles, till they arrived at the foot of the Alps; and, secondly, that they descended among the Insu-brians, would be quite sufficient, if not to establish the passage by the Little St. Bernard, at least to exclude that by the Mont Genevre.

As, however, Livy, an author of so great, and, in many respects, so deserved a reputation, has positively stated this latter to be the road which Hannibal followed, it becomes necessary for writers

upon the subject to choose between the two authorities; and we have, we trust, given sufficient reasons why that of Polybius should be preferred. Various attempts, however, have been made by French writers to reconcile the two accounts, and on these we shall make some observations, beginning with that of M. Letronne, a scholar of reputation, who published a critique on M. De Luc's work, in the *Journal des Savans*, for January 1819. It may previously be remarked that all the works to which we shall allude were written in answer to the first edition of M. De Luc's treatise, in which that gentleman certainly laid himself open to some animadversions. His weak points, were, however, strengthened, and his errors corrected in a second edition, much enlarged, which was published in 1825, and to which no answer has yet appeared.

Mons. L. maintains, in the first place, that Livy is in all respects quite correct in his account of this transaction; and he quotes the passage in Strabo, to which we have already alluded,* in order to prove that Polybius had, in his own writings, actually stated that the Carthaginian army passed by the Mont Genevre; or, which amounts almost to the same thing, that they had descended amongst the Taurini. Enough has been said in the first chapter to shew, that the words in this passage,

* In the First Chapter.

ἦν Ἀννίξας διῆλθεν are an interpolation of Strabo's, and are not to be considered as the original words of Polybius; and even if our reasoning on this point should not be conclusive, the words are at all events doubtful; whereas the *κατ' ὅρι τολμηρῶς εἰς τὰ περὶ τὸν Πάδον πεδία καὶ τὸ τῶν Ἰσόμερων ἔθνος*, in the fifty-sixth chapter, are most decidedly the very words of Polybius, extracted from his own writings, and, therefore, as such, to be depended upon. M. Letronne, however, who has attacked M. De Luc very severely for his omission of the former passage, himself passes over the latter one without any mention whatever, and prefers taking his author at secondhand in Strabo, to reading him in his own words. Although it is far from our intention to charge M. L. with bad faith, it certainly behoved him to be extremely careful not to lay himself open to the charge of a wilful omission of the text of his author, at the very moment when he was accusing M. De Luc of the very same fault. It seems, besides, altogether to have escaped him, that Polybius in his own story mentions the attack upon Turin, as having taken place long after Hannibal had reached the plains, and not till the army had completely recovered from their fatigues. So far indeed is he from having noticed this fact in Polybius, that he positively quotes him as his authority for saying, that the Taurini were the first people whom Hannibal met with on his descent from the Alps; and this authority he finds in the

sixtieth chapter : “ D’ailleurs cette circonstance*
 “ est tout-à-fait en harmonie avec ce que Polybe
 “ raconte plus bas ; savoir, que les Taurini furent
 “ les premiers peuples qu’Annibal rencontra à la
 “ descente des Alpes.”†

If by this violence committed on the text of one of his authors, M. L. was in any degree assisted in his hypothesis, some excuse might be found for him; but the admission of his premises only throws him into much greater difficulties for the purpose of arriving at his conclusion, as we shall find on examining the manner in which he pursues his construction of the Greek text.

After allowing, with M. De Luc, that the army crossed the Rhone near Roquemaure,‡ and agreeing entirely as to the situation of the *Insula Allobrogum*, he arrives at the banks of

* The circumstance of the passage in Strabo, where he says that the army passed by the Mont Genevre.

† Polyb. l. iii. c. 60.

‡ Notwithstanding the passage at Roquemaure, M. L. holds with Livy that the subsequent march to the northward was made for the purpose of running away from the Roman army: and he again quotes Polybius in support of this opinion. As it might be difficult to discover the passage from which this support is to be obtained, it may be right to state, that the whole authority is contained in the word $\iota\kappa\tilde{\nu}\varsigma$; which important word, according to M. L., has been hitherto neglected by translators. “ Le mot $\iota\kappa\tilde{\nu}\varsigma$ a été passé par les traducteurs ; il importe cependant, parcequ’il montre avec “ quelle hâte Annibal vouloit s’éloigner des Romains.” *Journal des Savans*, Jan. 1819, p. 26.

the Isere on the fourth day: here, however, he stops, and does not cross that river; and for this also he has the authority of Polybius, ἦκε πρὸς τὴν καλουμένην Νῆσον, and a little further, πρὸς ἣν ἀφικόμενος, which means that he only came to the Island, and did not enter it. As, however, the words which immediately follow, καταλαβὼν ἐν αὐτῇ δύο ἀδελφοὺς, give us to understand that the operations in which Hannibal assisted the elder of the contending princes, took place within the Island, he is of opinion that they were performed by a detachment of the main army, which was sent for that purpose across the Isere; but for this opinion he does not produce any authority. Now, with great deference to M. Letronne, we conceive that the last-mentioned Greek words clearly point out that the whole army crossed over into the Island; and from the whole of the subsequent passage we collect that the co-operation was effected, not by a detachment, but by the whole army.* It seems difficult to understand why both M. Letronne and M. Larauza should insist on keeping the army on the south side of the Isere. It was not surely more difficult to cross that river than the Rhone itself, an operation which had already been successfully performed; and as they both

* No mention is made by M. Letronne of the assistance afforded to the army by the prince of the Allobroges, nor of the protection given by him to them while they were marching through his territories.

allow that a detachment was sent across, why could not the whole army have passed? Why, also, should Polybius, who is on no occasion apt to enlarge in his descriptions, give a detailed account of a district, and of the operations carried on in it, when those operations could have had no influence upon the direct march of the army? Why, also, should Hannibal, if he had determined on remaining to the south of the Isere, interfere in any manner in transactions which were taking place to the north of it, and, by that interference not only delay his march considerably, but hazard the very existence of his army, and the whole success of his enterprise, by giving the Roman army time to come up and attack and defeat him in detail, half of his troops being on the south side of the Isere, and the other half taking part in the civil war on the north side; but, in addition to the passage already cited from Polybius, *καταλαβὼν*, &c. we are expressly told in the enumeration of distances, that the 1400 stadia which existed between the passage of the Rhone and the ascent of the Alps, were to be measured "along the river," *παρ' αὐτὸν τὸν ποταμὸν*, &c. Against this last argument, however, M. Letronne is prepared with an answer, which is as follows. "It is true," he says, "that Hannibal had hitherto marched up the Rhone, and the words *παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν*, which immediately followed the name of that river, could apply to nothing else; but

when Polybius. was describing the Island, the Isere was the river last mentioned : by parity of reasoning, therefore, *παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν*, now applies to the Isere." In this idea, however, Professor Schweighæuser had already anticipated him in a note to the third book of Polybius, c. 50. vol. v. p. 596. The learned Professor, however, at the end of his note, which is a long one, finally abandons this idea, because he plainly sees that Polybius has expressly stated, c. 39, Hannibal to have marched 1400 stadia along the Rhone, till he came to the Alps. But according to M. Letronne, the expression of Polybius, Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς διαβάσεως τοῦ Ῥοδανοῦ πορευομένοις παρ' αὐτὸν τὸν ποταμὸν, implies only that this was the general direction of the route at the first setting out, and not that the 1400 stadia were to be measured along the river. Hannibal, therefore, does not cross the Isere, but marches along its banks on the south side, in order to complete the 100 miles which are to be expended before he can reach the Alps. Here, however, M. L. forgets that Polybius positively states the army to have marched these 100 miles through a plain country, ἐν τοῖς ἐπιπέδοις, c. 50. Now, such a country, between Valence and Grenoble, it is quite impossible to find. Some of the highest of the secondary chains of the Alps take their rise immediately to the south of the Isere, and very much lower down the river than Grenoble ; and, in fact, that town, which ought, according to M.

L.'s march, to be in the midst of plains, is, as every body who has seen it well knows, surrounded by some of the highest mountains in France. There never was any Roman road on the south bank of that part of the Isere between Valence and Grenoble, and the road which now exists there is barely passable, and nothing more than a mere communication from one village to another. It is indeed only laid down in maps of a very large scale. The great road runs to the north of the river, and the Roman road only joined it at Moirans. But even allowing M. Letronne to march through an impassable country along the banks of that ποταμός, which was the Rhone, and which he has now converted into the Isere, this march, if he keeps close to his river, must at last conduct him to the Little St. Bernard by the valley of the Gresivaudan, which runs from Montmeillan to Grenoble, a valley so rich, and so broad and magnificent, that if Hannibal had once arrived in it, he never could have abandoned it. So that if his original intention had been to march along the Isere, it is also clear that it was equally his intention to go by the Little St. Bernard.

M. L. is therefore very little advanced in his undertaking, and it would have been very difficult for him to have escaped out of this strait, had he not fortunately found the river Drac just before his arrival at Grenoble; which river, as it comes from the southward, would, if followed up to its source,

at length put the army into the right road to the Mont Genevre. The ποταμὸς therefore, which from the Rhone had become the Isere, is now to undergo another change, and to be called the Drac. "Il remonta ce torrent (le Drac) que sa "largeur dût lui faire prendre pour la même rivière "que l'Isere." That is to say, Hannibal, guided by the people of the country,* who knew the roads, follows the Isere as long as it is impracticable, and as soon as it becomes easy, he abandons it, and marches up the banks of the equally impracticable Drac, along the lower part of which there is no road whatever, either ancient or modern. Finally, the entrance of the Alps is placed at St. Bonnet, a small town near the source of the Drac, and on the great road from Gap to Grenoble. It is necessary for M. L. to make this the entrance of the Alps, because his 100 miles terminate here; for as to its being really the entrance of the Alps, he might as well apply that term to Briançon itself, the one being situated in as mountainous a country as the other. Polybius has stated, that the army marched through the territory of the Allobroges. Now though it is quite notorious, that this nation never extended itself along the Drac to the southward, M. Letronne says, that as in Polybius's time nobody

* We say guided by the people of the country, because as he had not yet arrived at the foot of the Alps, according to M. L. he must still have been accompanied by the troops of the prince of the Allobroges, whom he had reinstated in his capital.

knew any thing about them, they might as well have lived on the Drac as any where else. In this manner has Polybius been reconciled with Livy; but putting the latter entirely out of the question, is it possible for a moment to admit an explanation of the Greek historian, so utterly contrary to all rules of grammar, as well as of common sense. Let us now see how the inconsistencies of M. L.'s favourite author, Livy, are accounted for. And first with respect to the "ad lævam in Tricastinos flexit," the vexata quæstio of the commentators. Nothing is easier; ad lævam refers to the position of the historian himself, "on auroit dû sentir que cet historien en disant 'flexit ad lævam,' parle relativement à sa position en Italie, ce qui est assez ordinaire aux auteurs anciens."* But allowing Hannibal to turn to Livy's left hand, how is he, according to M. Letronne's hypothesis, to arrive among the Tricastini, who are to be found in the neighbourhood of St. Paul-Trois-Châteaux on the Rhone? From this situation, in defiance of all authorities ancient and modern, they are brought up to the N. E. and placed on the Drac and Isere. No difficulty now occurs; we march, still following Livy across the Vocontii and Tricorii, and arrive at the foot of the Alps at St. Bonnet. Here, however, we ought to get to the Durance, at which river when we have arrived, we are, according to

* Journ. des Savans, p. 33.

Livy to pass through a flat country for some days, and then finally to reach the Alps; and as this difficulty might have finally vanquished M. L. he has wisely omitted to notice it at all; he therefore marches to the Mont Genevre, and descends by Susa upon Rivoli. After this examination, we may without any unfairness quote M. L.'s own words to M. De Luc. "Ce n'est pas par de telles raisons qu'on peut se flatter d'éclaircir définitivement un point d'histoire."* The result indeed of our observations appears to be, that M. L. is quite wrong in his interpretation of Polybius, and still more so in that of Livy; so that the only point in which he makes his two authors agree, is in their common variance from his own hypothesis. In consequence of the article in the *Journal des Savans* for January 1819, M. De Luc published an answer to M. Letronne, which is remarkable for its clearness of argument, and its temperance; to this M. L. replied in the *Journal des Savans*, for Dec. 1819. In this reply he discovers, that the snow, which had remained, according to Polybius, unmelted during the whole summer, was in reality only the snow which had fallen about a month before; and he assures us "que les Carthaginois purent la prendre pour de la vieille neige restée là depuis l'année précédente." M. L. also treats all the accessory proofs, such as the

* *Journ. des Savans*, p. 29. Jan. 1819.

plate of silver and the λευκόπετρον,* and the tradition respecting the "via Annibalis," with great contempt, and he even furnishes M. De Luc gratuitously with another fact of the discovery of some medals supposed to be Carthaginian, at Aoste. Finally, he says, that as all these little facts agree equally well with the passage by the Great St. Bernard, which is manifestly absurd, they cannot possibly be of any importance when applied to the Little St. Bernard. These accessories, however, are merely brought in as corroborative of the general argument, and no weight could possibly be attached to them if they stood alone. General Melville and M. De Luc may perhaps have given rather too much importance to them; but if they were thrown on one side entirely, the main argument founded on the text of Polybius, on the concurrence of distances, and on the moral as well as physical probabilities, which all unite in favour of the Little St. Bernard, would remain completely uninjured and unchanged.

We cannot, after all, take our leave of M. Letronne, (who although blind to the errors of his own route, has shewn much quickness in detecting the absurdities of others,) without thanking him for taking the trouble of refuting General F. G. de

* M. L. observes with respect to this word, that it occurs frequently, "ce mot, qui revient plusieurs fois." It only recurs in the tenth book already quoted, and never again in Polybius.

Vaudoncourt, who has abandoned the Rhone altogether, and M. Le Comte Fortia d'Urban, who, because he possessed some property near Orange, places the Insula Allobrogum close to that town, and calls the Eygues the Isaras. It remains for us to say a few words concerning the Chevalier de Folard, the Marquis de St. Simon, and our countryman Mr. Whitaker, who has carried the army over the Great St. Bernard. We must also notice the hypothesis of M. Larauza, who is supported by Napoleon, in his preference of the Mont Cenis, and this we shall do in the following chapter.

CHAP. X.

EXAMINATION OF FOLARD, ST. SIMON, WHITAKER,
AND LARAUZA. CONCLUSION.

THE Chevalier de Folard, having determined, it seems, to lead Hannibal by the Cottian Alp, or Mont Genevre, and yet being compelled to follow Polybius, the author he was commenting upon, as far as this hypothesis would allow, has struck out for the Carthaginian army a route which no one has ever, I believe, contemplated but himself, and which it is only necessary to hear described in order to be satisfied, if not of its utter impracticability, at least of its discrepancy from the accounts of both the original historians whom we have examined. The Chevalier seems, indeed, to disdain all the rules of criticism, and wishes his readers to understand that he means to be guided solely by his knowledge of the country through which he supposes the Carthaginian army to have passed; a knowledge which several campaigns in the Alps and Piedmont had furnished him with. He supposes Hannibal to have arrived at Romans, on the

Isere, at some distance from its junction with the Rhone, without having any intention of crossing that river. He easily gets rid of the difficulty which the march of 800 stadia further up the Rhone would place in his way, by rejecting that passage in Polybius altogether, as a blunder of some copier. He styles these 800 stadia “une imagination, une faute des copistes, dont Polybe se moqueroit s’il mettoit la tête hors de son tombeau.”*

It is impossible to argue according to the rules of criticism, with one who so boldly rejects them all; but we will be content to dispute the question on M. de Folard’s own ground, and laying aside both Polybius and Livy, to debate the point from our own knowledge of this singular route. The Chevalier supposes Hannibal to have followed the right bank of the Isere as far as Grenoble, there to have crossed the Drac, and followed this river till its junction with the Romanche. Hannibal, according to M. de Folard, now leaves the Drac, and follows this third river in its course through the mountainous country of Oysans, the territory of the ancient Uceni. Thus much, indeed, it is fair to state in favour of the Chevalier’s opinion, that the route he has adopted, however difficult and

* *Histoire de Polybe, traduite du Grec par Dom Vincent Thuillier, avec un Commentaire par M. de Folard, &c. tom. iv. p. 73. Amsterdam, 1729.*

improbable for an army to take, is yet distinctly marked in the *Tabula Theodosiana* as a road known to the Romans, and used by them.*

As far as the Bourg d'Oysans, though the Romanche is confined between high and perpendicular rocks, the road is yet sufficiently good and practicable; the Bourg itself is situated in a charming plain or bason, which the receding mountains allow to extend to some distance on each bank of the river. But about two miles further up the river, and a little beyond the point where it receives the impetuous Vençon, which issues from the valley of Venos, the bed of the Romanche is closely confined between exceedingly high and rugged mountains, which scarcely afford a passage to the waters of the roaring torrent. The old road

* This road (which is, however, not mentioned in the *Antonine Itinerary*, nor in the *Itinerar. Hierosol.*) leads from Vienne, by Cularo, (Grenoble,) to the *Alpis Cottia*. The stations, which have been marked in the annexed map, are Catorissium, (Bourg d'Oysans,) Mellosedum, (Mizouin, or Mont de Lens,) Durotincum, (Villars d'Aréne,) Stabatio, (Monastier de Briançon.) The whole distance, in the *Itineraries*, amounts to 42 miles; but this falls short of the real distance by at least 20 miles. D'Anville is therefore inclined to suppose, that some station has been omitted between Cularo and Catorissium. See D'Anv. *Not. de l'Anc. Gaule*, Art. Catorissium. The entrance of the Alps being placed at the Mont de Lens, we should have from thence to Briançon about 32 miles, from Briançon to Turin 65 miles, making a total of 97 or 100 miles; which falls short of Polybius's distance by 50 miles.

here left the river to scale the almost perpendicular heights of the Mont de Lens, being cut, as Mr. Folard allows, like a staircase in the rock ; and was even then so difficult and impracticable, that it was thought proper within a few years to carry the road, after incredible pains and labour, close along the banks of the river. This astonishing enterprise, which is one of the last great works performed under the reign of the late French Emperor, is but little known, not in this country only, but even in France ; yet in the boldness of the undertaking, the sublime grandeur of its scenery, the extent of the excavations which have been made, it surpasses both the pass of Bramante in the road to the Mont Cenis, and that of Gondo on the Simplon.*

The old road seems clearly to have been a Roman work, of which several traces are yet distinctly seen on the Mont de Lens ; this is probably the Mellosedum of the Itineraries ; but before this the valley never could have been practicable for an army. It is, however, by this pass that M. de Folard supposes Hannibal to have led his troops ; nay, farther, he conceives that this was the route which the Gauls had constantly followed in their expeditions into Italy. The difficulties, however,

* The route here described is laid down, in the Guide de l'Empire, as the second road from Lyons to Turin, by Grenoble and Briançon. Buonaparte meant it for a military road, as affording the shortest communication with Italy.

of M. de Folard's route only begin with the Mont de Lens ; for the valley of the Romanche, beyond that passage, presents nothing but a scene of the utmost wildness and desolation ; mountains of slate and schist, that crumble into ruins, leave not a trace of vegetation ; and behind these rise lofty peaks covered with glaciers, from which numberless torrents descend into the Romanche, and fill the bed of that river with rubbish and huge fragments of rock. The Romanche rises at the foot of the Col du Lautaret, a pass, the height of which is little inferior to that of the Little St. Bernard, and much above that of the Mont Genevre. It is here that M. de Folard supposes Hannibal to have been attacked for the first time ; but whence these desolate regions could have supplied a number of inhabitants sufficient for this enterprise, cannot well be devised : nor does the valley of the Guisanne, on the other side of the Col du Lautaret, contain any town which can be supposed to represent that which Hanibal took after having defeated the Allobroges.

It will not be necessary to follow M. de Folard any further ; for, setting aside the impossibility of conducting an army, with baggage and elephants, through such a tract of country as that between Bourg d'Oysans and Briançon, (an impossibility which must strike all who have travelled over it,) we have the additional difficulty of supporting this army in a country which is totally destitute of

inhabitants and of supplies of any description ; besides which, the distances disagree altogether with those given by Polybius ; and the march up the Isere, instead of up the Rhone, together with the descent among the Taurini instead of the Insubres, sufficiently enable us to set aside altogether this hypothesis. We may, however, notice in addition the strange wanderings by which M. de Folard leads Hannibal over the Col de Sestrieres, and also the Col de la Fenêtre, for the express purpose, as it seems, of bringing the Carthaginian army to the heights of Balbotet,* which he much insists on, as being the only spot from which a view of the plain can be obtained. But is this a sufficient reason for bringing an army out of the track which common sense would point out to them ; since they had only to follow the river, which descends from the Col de Sestrieres, in order to arrive in the open plains ? Those who would lead the Carthaginian army to the peak of Rocca Melone, or the summit of Monte Viso, would have as much reason on their side. Let us hear the Marquis de St. Simon, who maintains the latter opinion :

“ Quoique je ne sache pas précisément,” says

* Mr. Dutens, in his *Itinerary*, also states, that he had been repeatedly assured by Piedmontese officers, that the open plain could be seen from no other situation. Gen. de Vaudoncourt has in this point followed the authority of Folard. *Hist. des Camp. d'Annibal.*

the Marquis, " quelle route Annibal s'est ouvert
 " pour arriver à la sommité des Alpes, je ne le
 " perds pas plus de vue qu'un chasseur qui des
 " hauteurs laisse sa meute parcourir les routes
 " et les fourrées d'un bois à l'entrée de laquelle
 " il l'a conduite; il ne la voit plus, mais il l'en-
 " tend au loin, et la rejoint aussitôt qu'elle quitte
 " les fonds. Je me retrouve de même avec An-
 " nibal sur le Mont Viso, sans m'inquiéter de
 " tous les détours ou la fraude de ses guides;
 " son peu de confiance en eux et son manque de
 " connoissance de l'intérieur des montagnes, a
 " dû le faire errer pendant neuf jours."*

M. De Luc has bestowed one entire chapter on the refutation of Mr. Whitaker, who, in two large volumes 8vo. has taken much pains to shew that Hannibal went by the Great St. Bernard. M. De Luc's objections to this writer's hypothesis are so decisive and convincing, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing further on the subject. It is strange, that, with the assistance of General Melville's notes and observations to direct him in his researches, Mr. Whitaker should have preferred to support an opinion which has not one valid argument or plausible reason to recommend it. He seems

* Hist. de la Guerre des Alpes, ou Camp. de 1744. par M. le Marquis de St. Simon, Aide-de-Camp du Prince de Conti. Amsterdam, 1770.

to have thought that learning, of which it cannot be denied that he has given proof, was to supply the place of personal observation, and that wild theories could supersede that knowledge which must be derived from experience and judicious investigation. M. Whitaker is often so blinded by the predilections with which his hypothesis has inspired him, that when he finds the text of Polybius at variance with it, he does not scruple to throw all the blame on the historian, and to charge him with committing gross errors and mistakes.

By the help of such reasoning Mr. W. has little difficulty in proving, that by the *Insula Allobrogum* is meant a little island on which part of Lyons stands, but which, to other eyes, bears little resemblance to the Delta of Egypt, as mentioned by Polybius. It is thus that the *Druentia* of Livy is metamorphosed into the *Arve*, and the entrance of the Alps placed at Martigny, without any indication of the route by which Hannibal was to reach that place, which is not at the entrance, but in the heart of those mountains. We presume not to follow Mr. W. in his strange peregrinations through the valley of Bagnes: this is a labyrinth from which no clue could possibly extricate us. Any one who has visited that valley, rendered so unfortunately celebrated by the late dreadful inundation of the Drance, must be satisfied that

nothing under a demi-god could disengage Hannibal from thence, when once involved in those pathless and desolate regions. But the strongest objection, after all, arises from the computation of distances, of which Mr. W. takes no account whatever. From Lyons to Geneva, along the Rhone, there are 120 miles; from thence to Martigny, 80: in all, full 200 miles, which is more than double the distance that Polybius gives. From Martigny to Ivrea, by the Great St. Bernard, there are not 100 miles, while the passage of the Alps themselves, in Polybius, is enumerated at 150. This final argument, to say nothing of the loss of time which would have been incurred by going so much to the north, and the impossibility of carrying the troops over so great a distance in the time mentioned by Polybius, is at once conclusive against Mr. Whitaker, as well as all those writers who have inclined to the passage of the Great St. Bernard.

Since the publication of our first edition, the passage by the Mont Cenis has been much canvassed; so much so as to have induced us to devote a few pages to the examination of this road; although, as we have already stated, the omission of it altogether by Strabo, and the certainty of its not being a Roman road, furnish us with *primâ facie* evidence against its having been followed by Hannibal. As the Mont Cenis is now one of the easiest and most commodious passages which a

general would select for conducting his army over the Alps from France into Italy, it is not a matter of surprise that several writers should have been led to imagine that it was by this mountain that Hannibal penetrated into the latter country. These, however, have generally been travellers who, pleased with the idea of treading in the steps of the great Carthaginian, have thus hazarded an opinion for which they perhaps could give no other reason than the wish which first suggested it. Thus we find this hypothesis advocated by Simler,* Gresley,† Count Stolberg,‡ Abauzit,§ de Saussure,|| and Albanis Beaumont;¶ but without advancing any argument in its favour, or at all entering into the details of the question. It will not therefore be necessary to answer such writers separately, since they may be all included in the general refutation of the hypothesis they concur in supporting. From this group we must, however, distinguish Professor Mannert of Landshut, whose great erudition and acquaintance in matters connected with ancient

* De Alpibus Comment, p. 77. et seq.

† Observat. sur l'Italie par deux gentilshommes Suedois. Londres, 1764, t. 1.

‡ Travels in Germany, Italy, and Sicily, by Stolberg. t. 1.

§ Œuvres diverses de M. Abauzit, Londres, 1770. Lettre de Mr. Mann, p. 177. et suiv.

|| Voyages dans les Alpes, par de Saussure, 8vo. t. iv. § 987, t. v. § 1191.

¶ Descript. des Alpes Grecques et Cottiennes par. J. F. Albanis de Beaumont, t. i. P. i. p. 98. t. ii. P. ii. p. 632.

history and geography, must certainly entitle his opinion in the present question to particular attention. This learned scholar, in the introductory chapter to his *Geography of Ancient Italy*, in which he gives an account of the Alps and the various passes by which they were formerly traversed, expresses his belief that Hannibal crossed the great chain by the route of Mont Cenis.* In forming his opinion, he appears to have been solely guided, and, no doubt most judiciously, by the narrative of Polybius; and he professes to have found the distances, as given in the best modern maps, accurately agreeing with the statement of the Greek historian. This fact we must dispute, for, although the route of the Mont Cenis deviates at first very little from that on which our own system is founded, yet the immediate descent upon Turin shortens the total distance very considerably, and it will be impossible to make up 150 miles from the first ascent of the Alps to the descent at Susa, without very much overrating the actual distances, and falling into the error of M. Larauza, who adopts the measurement of the modern post-road, which for the sake of easy ascent and descent, has been very materially lengthened. We must also strenuously oppose the argument on which the German Professor seems so mainly to insist, as favouring his views of the subject, namely, that

* *Geogr. t. ix. P. 1. p. 30.*

the plains of Italy can be seen from the summit of Mont Cenis, and from thence only.* It is most certain that he has been misinformed on this point, though it has also been maintained by others. Even de Saussure, who ascended the Roche Michel far above the Hospice of the Grande Croix, could not perceive the plains from that elevated summit. The Roche Melon is the only point in this vicinity from whence it is possible to have a view of Piedmont; but it is not accessible from the Grande Croix or any point in the road of the Mont Cenis. Upon the whole, it is evident, that Professor Mannert has not gone very deep into the question, more especially, we may add, since he does not appear to have been acquainted with Mr. De Luc's work or with our dissertation.

But the most strenuous and elaborate advocate for the Mont Cenis is a French writer named Larauza, whose dissertation on the subject has been already noticed. It is entitled "*Histoire Critique du Passage des Alpes par Annibal, dans laquelle on determine la route qu'il suivit depuis les frontieres d'Espagne jusqu'a Turin, par feu M. J. L. Larauza, ancien Maitre de Conférences a l'Ecole Normale.*" It was published after the author's death, in 1826. This being a professed work on the question which it is the object of this dissertation to discuss, and written by a man of learn-

* Geogr. t. ix. P. 1. p. 41.

ing, who had himself crossed the Alps, as he professes, on all the principal points connected with the inquiry,* it seemed necessary to examine, in this place, the arguments on which he grounds his theory, and to prove their inadequacy to sustain the conclusion that he is anxious to establish.

M. Larauza's system being in conformity with that which M. De Luc and ourselves maintain, up to the arrival of Hannibal at the junction of the Isere and Rhone, it will be needless to make any remarks on the previous part of his dissertation. But from this point we separate, and therefore it seems proper to inquire what reasons induced the learned French writer to abandon the route evidently marked out by Polybius, in order to follow a different one from that which we, under his guidance, have not hesitated to adopt. M. Larauza conceives, as M. Letronne did before him, that Hannibal did not enter the Island with his whole army, but that having, by means of a strong detachment, effected the object he had in view of supporting the claims of the elder prince of the Allobroges, he proceeded on his march along the left bank of the Isere to

* C. 1. p. 4. a careful perusal, however, of the work, leads us to doubt the accuracy of this assertion. It seems almost certain that he never examined the Little St. Bernard on the Savoy side.

Grenoble, and so up the valley of the Gresivaudan to the junction of the Isere and the Arc, when, by ascending the latter stream, he arrived finally at the foot of Mont Cenis. M. Larauza's principal reason for thus deviating from the more obvious route by Vienne and Chambery, appears to have been the hope of reconciling by this means the narratives of Polybius and Livy: but few critics will be disposed to agree in his conjectures and the boldness with which he overturns all the notions hitherto entertained on the subject of the ancient geography of Gaul. It is thus that he contends, in defiance of all ancient and modern authorities, and therefore solely because it suits his hypothesis to do so, that the Allobroges, whom Polybius speaks of as lying in Hannibal's route, did not at that period occupy the position which Cæsar, Cicero, Strabo, and numerous other writers, concur in assigning to them. M. Larauza does not appear to adduce even the shadow of a reason for this bold assertion, though the *onus probandi* rests so evidently with his side of the question.

Polybius plainly tells us that the Island was a very fertile and well-inhabited country; and if it was not then occupied by the Allobroges, who were no small and obscure tribe whose territory could with difficulty be traced on the map, we have a right to be told by what other Gallic clan it was then held. *Allobroges jam inde nullâ Gallicâ gente*

opibus aut famâ inferior, says Livy ; and this statement, together with what D'Anville has collected on the subject,* precludes the necessity of any further reply to M. Larauza on that point.

This gentleman, however, still prepossessed in favour of his plan of reconciling Livy and Polybius, goes on to show with the same facility that the Tricastini might, in the days of Hannibal, have occupied the banks of the Isere ; the Vocontii, those of the Drac ; and the Tricorii, the valley of the Gresivaudan. The Druentia of the Latin historian, to whose charge all the mistakes are laid, turns out also to be the Drac. But Monsieur Larauza seems to forget, that in Livy the three people above-named occur in the march before the Druentia ; whereas, according to his arrangement, the Tricorii would present themselves after the passage of that river. But there is another very material objection to the route he has traced out for the Carthaginian army. It is simply this: that there is no road whatever on the left bank of the Isere, and such is the nature of the country, that there never could have existed any route in that direction: this we have already stated in our examination of Monsieur Letronne's theory. Let us, however, suppose with Monsieur Larauza, Hannibal and his troops arrived at the junction of the Isere and the Arc, and about to enter the valley of the latter

* Art. Allobroges. Anc. Gaule.

river, which will lead him to the foot of the Mont Cenis in the central chain. Where shall we now find the ἀναβολὴ τῶν Ἀλπεων? Monsieur Larauza places the entrance or approach to the Alps at La Chavane and Maltaverne, between Montmeillan and Aiguebelle, and the defile in which Hannibal was attacked by the mountaineers, beyond the latter town; but though the valley of the Arc is in some places narrow and confined, it no where presents serious obstacles to the passage of an army, and least of all does it answer the description of the position in which the Carthaginians were attacked by the Allobroges. In the historian's account, Hannibal encamps at the foot of the heights occupied by the enemy, πρὸς ταῖς ὑπερβολαῖς, and when they retire for the night to their town, he seizes on the defile with a select body of troops; the barbarians in the morning return and attack the army, on its advance from the position which Hannibal had secured; when the Carthaginians are exposed to great danger and loss from the nature of the ground, which was rugged, narrow, and precipitous: and it is further expressly stated, that many of the beasts of burden were carried down with their loads into the precipices.* But in advancing along the valley of the Arc from Aiguebelle to St. Jean de Maurienne, we find no heights to scale, no narrow and precipitous de-

* See Translation of Polybius, c. 50.

files to descend; in short, there is scarcely any thing to deserve the name of *δυσχωρια* or *στένα*. Monsieur Larauza does not trouble himself much to examine what town it was which the Carthaginian general took after the action; he only observes, "entre Argenteuil et Eypierre on apperçoit
"divers chemins jetés ça et là dans ces montagnes,
"la ville prise par Annibal devait être située par
"là, au milieu des monts qu'on a sur la droite,
"peut-être du côté où sont aujourd'hui les mines
"de St. Georges d'Urtières."* We are to remember also that this town belonged to the Allobroges according to Polybius, whereas we are now in the Maurienne which was occupied by the Medulli, or Garoceli; Alpine nations quite distinct from that people; nor is it probable that whoever were the inhabitants of this poor and sequestered valley, they would have ventured to attack the numerous and warlike forces of the Carthaginian general. But to proceed: after an uninterrupted march of four days from Eypierre, the troops encounter on the fifth, a deputation from another people, with apparent offers of amity and good will, but concealing designs of a most treacherous and hostile nature. Here it may be observed how very improbable it is, that the Maurienne should have supplied two distinct tribes in one continuous valley, and each rich and powerful enough to supply pro-

* P. 103.

visions for the support of a numerous army, as well as a sufficient number of warriors to venture on hostilities against such forces as those of Hannibal. Such difficulties, however, do not occur to the mind of Monsieur Larauza, who places the defile in which these new enemies assailed the army, between Termignon and Lanslebourg. He also discovers there a "Leucopetron," composed of gypsum, the existence of which we shall not question; but we much doubt whether it would have presented such a favourable position for the protection of Hannibal's main army as the author of the dissertation we are now examining supposes. Monsieur Larauza, who makes every circumstance described by the Greek and Roman historians coincide with his system, insists very much on the view of the Italian plains, which is to be discovered from the Mont Cenis, and he quotes Grosley and Lady Morgan, as great authorities on this point; he does not affirm, however, that he enjoyed this view himself, but he was assured by the inhabitants of the mountain, that the plains could be seen from a summit named Corna Rossa, belonging to the chain of the Petit Mont Cenis.*

The fact may be as it was stated to Monsieur Larauza,† but if that gentleman had ascended the height himself to verify the information commu-

* P. 128.

† De Saussure denies altogether the possibility of any such view.

nicated to him, it would have been far more satisfactory ; as it is, the question cannot be considered as settled ; but granting the fact to be true, can we for a moment suppose, that in the situation to which Hannibal and his troops were then reduced, they would have the inclination or power to climb the surrounding heights, then covered with snow, in order to obtain a view of the plains of Italy. We repeat what we have said before, the circumstance related by Polybius must not be taken *au pied de la lettre*, but in a general and somewhat figurative sense, more suited perhaps to the orator than the dry matter-of-fact historian. It has been certainly granted that no such prospect could in a literal sense be obtained from the Little St. Bernard, but if it is pretended that Hannibal ascended the loftier summits to see the fields of Cisalpine Gaul, stretched below his feet, we maintain that he could as easily do this from the Graian, as the Cottian Pass, since the peaks of the Ruitor and Valaisan, which rise above the former, would furnish as boundless a prospect as those of Corna Rossa, or Roche Melon, belonging to the latter.*

* The authors of the present dissertation are acquainted with but one pass in the Alps where the fact related of Hannibal could be strictly realized. It is the Col of Monte Viso, which leads from the valley of the Guil in Dauphiné to that of the Po in the ancient marquisate of Saluzzo, passing close to the source of the latter celebrated river. Here the view is grand and

In the descent Monsieur Larauza supposes the accident of the road carried away for the length of three half stadia, to have happened a little beyond the plain of St. Nicholas, where the road is exposed to frequent avalanches, but the snow is never known to remain throughout the year. Our author, who is aware of this objection, avails himself in order to get rid of it, of Monsieur Letronne's conjecture, which has already been noticed; namely, by supposing that Polybius, or those who related the circumstance to him, may have made a mistake, having regarded as last year's snow, what really had only fallen a few weeks previous to Hannibal's passage. Thus does the ingenious Frenchman, overcoming all difficulties, finally bring the Carthaginians to Susa, Rivoli, and the plains around Turin.

We have yet one more remark on Monsieur Larauza's calculation of distances. In his measurements he has taken as his guide the post-book, which cannot certainly be considered as a fair criterion of mensuration; for it is well known that in mountainous countries, the distances are always overrated for the benefit of postmasters. Thus for instance, the post-book reckons three posts, or fifteen miles from Lanslebourg to the stage on the

stupendous beyond description; but no one would, on that account, affirm that the Carthaginian chief had strayed with his forces to that lofty height to enjoy the far distant and almost boundless prospect which it presents.

summit of the pass, whereas the real distance is not ten miles, and of course the old road by which we ought to make our reckoning would be still shorter. It is evident, therefore, that a considerable reduction must be made from Monsieur Larauza's calculation, and instead of 148, which he reckons from Maltaverne to Rivoli, the real distance by the map, after making every allowance for unevenness of ground, which, however, is not considerable in the valley of the Arc, will be found to fall short of 120 Roman miles, which would leave a deficiency of 30 miles from 150 miles, or 1200 stadia, reckoned by Polybius from the foot of the Alps to the plains of Italy.

Having now sufficiently examined the arguments on which Monsieur Larauza grounds his particular theory, we may conclude by offering some general observations on the hypothesis which would regard the Mont Cenis as the pass of Hannibal. It has been already stated in the introductory remarks on the early history of the Alps in Chapter I. that no mention whatever is made of that mountain as a passage frequented by the Romans, nor has it ever been proved that it was crossed by the armies of any nation before the time of Charlemagne, when the name of Mons Cinisius first appears in history. This must alone afford the strongest presumption that it was not Hannibal's route. Monsieur Larauza endeavours, indeed, to shew from Albanis Beaumont, that there were Roman ways in the

Maurienne, but that writer, who, by the way, is of very doubtful authority in matters of antiquity, asserts only that there was a road established over the Col de la Roue, which he says, was called Mons Rudus. This, however, would prove nothing with respect to the Mont Cenis, for the Col de la Roue furnishes an immediate communication with Italy by the Col de Sestrieres, and, therefore, would be a more desirable passage for the Romans; its being frequented therefore would be rather a proof that the Mont Cenis was not. Segusio or Suze was the capital of Cottius, and as long as he was hostile, it is not to be supposed that the Romans would make a road through the centre of his dominions. It is for this reason that, till he had been conciliated by Augustus, they always crossed the Col de Sestrieres and the Mont Genevre. There is an obscure passage in Strabo, in which that geographer, speaking of the mountains situated in the country of the Medulli, who are supposed to be the inhabitants of the Maurienne, says they contained a lake from which the Druentia, and the Doria of the Salassi derived their source, and we notice it, because Monsieur Larauza brings it forward to prove, that the lake is that of the Mont Cenis, and consequently that the mountain was frequented by the Romans in the geographer's time; but allowing that the citation does refer to the small lake on the summit of the Mont Cenis which may reasonably be doubted, it

undoubtedly proves from the great error into which Strabo has fallen, with respect to the two rivers he has named, that he had heard a very confused and imperfect account of this part of the Alps, and consequently that the Cenis could not at that period be a well frequented pass, least of all could it be the Saltus Taurinus of Polybius and Livy.

It is also highly improbable that Hannibal should have selected this passage for crossing into Italy, from the great difficulties it would present before it was rendered accessible for carriages, especially on the Italian side, where the descent was most abrupt and precipitous previous to the improvements which were effected by order of Buonaparte. Besides the Maurienne is so poor a country, that the Carthaginian would have had the greatest difficulty in procuring the necessary supplies during a march of nine days, which is the period allowed by the historians from the entrance to the summit of the Alps : and yet it appears that they were abundantly furnished with provisions by the inhabitants of the country. All which objections sufficiently demonstrate that it was not by this route that Hannibal carried his army into the plains of Italy. Monsieur Larauza's work, though containing some very bold and unauthorized assertions, is nevertheless written with great temper, and in a tone which makes us regret his early death, which took place before the publication of his work.

He has seized with great acuteness some weak points in M. De Luc's work, but as he only consulted the first edition of that author, much of the weight of his argument has been destroyed by the corrections which M. De Luc has subsequently introduced. M. Larauza's reasons for considering the Taurinus Saltus as the road from the Mont Cenis, instead of, as universally admitted, that from the Mont Genevre, we leave to be disputed by the advocates for the latter passage; but we cannot help entering our protest against the manner in which he gets rid of the difficulty that is presented by the words of Polybius B. 3. C. 56. *κατῆρε τολμηρῶς εἰς τὰ περὶ τὸν Πάδον πεδία, καὶ τὸ τῶν Ἰσομβρων ἔθνος*. He contends, that instead of the generally received translations of these words, "He descended boldly *into* the plains of the Po, and the country of the Insubrians," we ought to read *towards* the plains, &c. "vers le pays des "Insubres," by which alteration he conceives, that the text will admit of Hannibal's attacking the city of Turin and capturing it, before he marched towards the plains of Lombardy. But even allowing, (which we do not,) that M. Larauza's translation were accurate, a perusal of the whole passage in Polybius, will shew that he is in error, for in the 56th Chapter, the historian says, that the march being completed in fifteen days, the army descended *into* the plains, and so completed the passage; and it is ~~not~~ till the 60th Chapter, after the whole nar-

rative of the march is concluded, that he proceeds to relate the circumstances of the capture of Turin, considering it evidently as an event subsequent to, and not, as M. Larauza would wish us to admit, previous to, the establishment of the army in the plains. Notwithstanding, however, the errors which it contains, M. Larauza's work is worthy in many respects of an attentive perusal.

It remains for us to say a few words on the opinion of Napoleon on this subject, as stated in his "Notes sur l'Ouvrage Intitulé Considérations sur l'Art de la Guerre," in the 2d vol. of his *Melanges Historiques*. In these notes he gives a very concise account of the road which he conceives Hannibal to have taken, and which is as follows:—he crossed the Rhone a little below Orange, and in four days reached either the confluence of the Rhone and the Isere, or that of the Drac and the Isere, settled the affairs of the two brothers, and then, after six days march, arrived, on the former supposition, at Montmeillan, and from thence, in nine days, at Susa, by the passage of the Mount Cenis; or, in the latter case, if he arrived at Grenoble at the end of the four days, he would reach St. Jean de Maurienne in six days, and Susa in nine days more; from Susa he marched upon Turin, and after the capture of that city he advanced to Milan.

The reasoning by which Napoleon supports his hypothesis, is principally founded on what the

French call "*la raison de la Guerre*," that is, Hannibal did this because, as a military man, he ought to have done it: and if we were discussing prospective operations, there is no doubt that the opinion of so great a general as Napoleon would be almost conclusive; but in reasoning upon the past, the elements of the discussion are as open to civil as to military writers, and the former are quite as capable of conducting an argument logically as the latter. Napoleon has been guilty of several inaccuracies in his statement, and his argument is conducted in that decided manner which bears down all opposition, and which supposes, that whatever he says must be right. He asserts, that both Polybius and Livy state, that the army arrived, in the first instance, at Turin, and he loses sight altogether of the detailed narration of Polybius. The author upon whose work he is commenting, adopts the passage of the Little St. Bernard, which Napoleon refuses to believe, because Hannibal must have been early acquainted with the retreat of the Romans towards their fleet, and would not, in that case, have marched further north. The explanation of all this may be found in Napoleon's own words, "*La marche d'Annibal depuis Collioure jusqu'à Turin a été toute simple, elle a été celle d'un voyageur; il a pris la route la plus courte.*" Hardly so, since the road by the Mont Genevre was shorter than that by the Mont Cenis, as he himself allows, a few pages before.

In a word, if we had no historical details to guide us, Napoleon would probably be right; but as we profess to be guided by those details, and as from his omitting to notice the greater part of them, he appears either to have been ignorant of them, or to have been unable to make them agree with his hypothesis, we must come to the conclusion, that what he says rests upon no proof, and is to be merely considered as the opinion of a great general upon an hypothetical case. It should seem too, that he was unacquainted with any of the arguments in favour of the passage of the Little St. Bernard, as he alludes to none, and satisfies himself with a simple contradiction of the author upon whom he is commenting, who, on his part, gives no reasons whatever for his opinion, and who by carrying, as he does, the army to Lyons, very naturally induced Napoleon to suspect his authority upon other points.

Having thus gone through the various hypotheses of those writers who have maintained that the Carthaginian army marched by the Mont Genevre, the Mont Cenis, or the Great St. Bernard, it has, we trust, been shewn that none of these roads can be made to agree with the plain text of Polybius; and if we lay the Greek author aside, and, with the followers of Livy, take the Latin one alone for our guide, how does it happen that among the host of writers upon this subject, no two of them agree upon the road

which the army took in order to reach the Mont Genevre. This fact alone would be sufficient to throw great doubt and suspicion upon the account given by Livy, as, if he had expressed himself with tolerable clearness, these variations could hardly have occurred. Perhaps, however, Livy has been unfortunate in his supporters, for they have generally been either scholars or military men; the former of whom have remained at home in their closets, and have contented themselves with marching on their maps, without any real knowledge of the actual state of the country, and without appearing to be aware that a large army, encumbered with baggage, cannot pass, like an individual, over pathless mountains and heights almost inaccessible, and still less through countries totally incapable of affording them subsistence; but that, on the contrary, a long march, through a difficult country, and under an able general, is always planned beforehand, and not left to accident; that the easiest roads are fixed upon; and that if magazines cannot be provided beforehand, the line of march is conducted, as much as possible, through a country where the population is large enough, and where the fertility and cultivation are sufficient to ensure subsistence for the troops. Can it be reasonably supposed that a general, endowed with the talents of Hannibal, would engage himself and forty thou-

sand men, upon whom not only his own reputation, but the safety, and even the existence of his country depended, in a long chain of mountains, of which he could personally know neither the extent nor the resources, without having long before fixed upon his plan of operations? And could he, as some authors have imagined, have trusted blindly to his good fortune to extricate him from defiles which he would in that case have rashly entered, without knowing to what place they led, or whether there was any issue at all from them? The most rational and easy way to penetrate through a very extended chain of mountains, is to trace the rivers which flow from them up to their sources, for subsistence and population are generally to be found on their banks, and the road is usually more easy, and the ascent more gradual; and accordingly, in the road which we have proposed, we have only to pass over two mountains, the Mont du Chat and the Little St. Bernard; while to effect a communication between the Isere and the Durance, chains of mountains are to be crossed, in many places of nearly as great a height as the Little St. Bernard itself, and a country is to be traversed, where the inhabitants are so poor as to be unable to do more than subsist themselves. It is impossible for a writer totally unacquainted with the Alps, and with the supplies necessary for a large

army, to be aware of the difficulties attendant upon its progress; and the most learned scholar will be often incapable of thoroughly understanding his author, unless he join some practice with his theory.

On the other hand, this subject has been examined by military men, who, writing only as such, have either altogether neglected the old writers, or have, from ignorance of the language in which they are written, fallen into mistakes equally prejudicial to the advancement of truth, and to the right solution of the difficulties in which the subject is involved. Some of those, who, from their acquaintance with the country, ought to have been particularly well qualified to assist in the investigation, have unfortunately formed their theories before they had consulted their authorities, and have carried Hannibal over the Alps by the same roads, and in the same manner, in which they themselves would have marched from Spain to Italy; and, certainly, if the question were to be decided upon mere probability, and if we had no other data whatever to go upon than the single fact of his having gone from the one country to the other, we should be more inclined to trust to the speculations of men who pursue the same career that he did, than to those of writers who are practically unacquainted with military matters; but here the case is different, for we have several cer-

tain foundations on which to build, and the scholar will be more probably right as to these than the military man. For the question to be discussed, is not what road was the best, or what was the shortest from Spain to Italy, but what road Hannibal did actually take, as reported by the oldest historians ; and of these, the oldest extant, united in himself the two pursuits which best qualified him to describe this march, since he was a man of letters as well as a soldier, and since, above all, he had himself gone over the ground, while the exploits of Hannibal were still fresh in the recollection of the inhabitants. To him then, as uniting the advantages of both, the scholar and the soldier should turn ; and if they had originally consulted him instead of Livy, the honour of the discovery of the passage by the Little St. Bernard would probably not have been reserved to so late a date as the time of General Melville, and the question would have been decided long ago. In confirmation of Polybius as an old historian we have also Cælius, who lived very soon after him, and to whose character for accuracy, truth, and research, such ample testimonials have been given in the 1st Chapter. If then we have made our line of march agree with that laid down by Polybius, we can have no better assurance of our being in the right ; and at all events if we ourselves be in the wrong as to the author, whom we have endeavoured faithfully to interpret and to follow, we may hope that we have

not failed in the arguments that we have used to restore him to the high rank which he ought to hold as an authority upon this point, and to raise him to that place, so long and so improperly usurped by Livy. With respect to our own hypothesis, it is perfectly true that we have but few data upon which to ground the turning off at Vienne, and the march across the Insula to St. Genis D'Aouste. The Roman road is however something, for that was in all probability founded upon some ancient road of the country, and the Carthaginian silver tablet found at Passage furnishes an additional confirmation; it is, however, very possible that the army might have marched a little higher up the river, though it is improbable that they would lose time by keeping always close to its banks, when much might be saved by cutting off the angles. We have little also to urge as to the absolute certainty of the passage by the Mont du Chat instead of the Mont de l'Epine, or the passage of Aiguebellette, except the superior facility of the former, and its better agreement with the text of Polybius, to say nothing of its much greater apparent antiquity. Upon these points the reader will judge for himself in their proper places, but these are, after all, trifling matters, and make no difference whatever in the general argument; nor can it be said, that we are in any one single point at issue with our author except in the view of Italy, which, as he gives us to understand, is to be seen

from the summit of the Alps crossed by Hannibal. We have however shewn, that this view exists on no known passage whatever,* and this discordance therefore, proves no more against us than it does against every other writer on the same subject. In every thing else we agree in description of the country, and in distances, which, taken altogether, form the most certain data to reason upon. The causes, military and political, which induced Hannibal to take the road described by Polybius, agree perfectly well with the one fixed on by us; for he could not have taken a road better calculated than the Little St. Bernard to effect the objects which he had in view. It is true, that with the exception of the Great St. Bernard, it was the longest, but it enabled him to descend among the Insubrians, his friends, which could not be accomplished by any shorter road; he was to be guided by the ambassadors from the Gauls, who lived, as we have shewn, in the Milanese, and who therefore, would take him by the road they best knew, and through their own allies. He was, in a military point of view, to choose that line of march which was easiest, and

* It has, it is true, been supposed by some writers, that Hannibal must have gone to Balbotet on the Col de Fenestrelles, because that is the only place from whence the Alps are visible; but Balbotet, which is close to Fenestrelles, is so near to the plains around the Po, that it would not require a march of three days to reach them, besides which, it cannot by any possibility be made out to be the summit of the Alps.

best suited for the subsistence of his army : and in these two points, the latter of which is always kept in view by Polybius, the valleys of the Isere and of Aoste are eminently superior to all the others of the Alps ; so much so, that even at the present moment, if time were not an object, and if the improved means of transporting subsistence, which modern armies enjoy, were put aside, an army might cross the Alps with greater general facility, and with much less individual suffering, by this passage than by any other. The only two parts of the road that are bad, are the Mont du Chat and the Little St. Bernard itself ; and a little labour would put these two places into very good order.

In addition to our general agreement with our author, this theory is supported by a great number of facts, which though when taken singly they may appear unimportant, are yet, collectively, of great strength ; such as the silver tablet, the universal tradition of the inhabitants, the Roche Blanche, and others of that nature. It is also consistent with itself, which is a quality that must be denied to many others ; and if we may judge by the attack made on it by M. Letronne and others, it is not open to any very powerful objections.

The only important point upon which we differ from Polybius, is, as we have already stated, the view from the summit of the passage. There is a

second, but of minor importance, viz. the march through the plains from Vienne, instead of following exactly the course of the Rhone by Lyons to the first ascent of the Alps. There is also a third point which may admit of discussion, which is the passage in Strabo already alluded to, in which it is stated, that Hannibal passed by the *Saltus Taurinus*. We have, we think, shewn with respect to the first of these difficulties, that it applies equally to all the other passages ; rather less so perhaps to the Mont Cenis than to the Mont Genevre, but still so much so, as to make the assertion of Polybius, if taken literally, quite contrary to the fact. The statement of M. Larauza, as to the view from the Corna Rossa, is positively contradicted by De Saussure, in his description of the passage of the Mont Cenis, in which he proves to demonstration, by angles taken on the spot, that any view of the plains of Italy, even from the points of the Corna Rossa, would be completely intercepted owing to the position and the superior height of the Roche Melon, and the mountains to the S. E. As to any view from the plain itself, this is totally out of the question. Since then this difficulty is common to all the passages, we may at once set it aside as not bearing upon our hypothesis with greater weight than the others. As to the second point, respecting the march along the Rhone, we have shewn, that Polybius, in his description of the Island, considered that river as flowing in a straight

course from the point where it touched upon the Alps, to its confluence with the Isere, neglecting or being ignorant of the angle which it forms at Lyons. This course we adopt, and by fulfilling the first and the final term of the problem, we do all that can be reasonably required of us, consistently with the text of our author ; and the difficulty, such as it is, can be got rid of in no other way : for even if we admit that "the river," may be converted from the Rhone to the Isere, as the opponents of our theory would have it, we are not at all more advanced, since the left bank of that river is now and always has been altogether impracticable for the march of an army, and the right or north bank was equally so at the time of Hannibal's passage, though this latter fact is of no importance, because all the supporters of the march up the Isere proceed on the supposition of the army taking that road in consequence of the difficulty of crossing the river ; besides which nothing would be gained in point of agreement of distances with Polybius, even by a march up the Isere, as the road from the confluence of the two rivers to Grenoble, where we must place the entrance of the Alps, differs more from the 100 miles of Polybius, than a march conducted exactly along the banks of the Rhone to Lyons and St. Sorlin would do. As to the third point, it has already been sufficiently discussed, and the argument seems conclusive against it, that we have Polybius himself stating the descent among the

Insubrians, while we have Strabo at second hand, asserting the passage by the Saltus Taurinus; but as the two passages are inconsistent with each other, we are bound to follow the text of the original author.

Having thus disposed of our own weak points, we may add a few remarks upon those of our adversaries, or rather, upon those of M. De Luc, for none of the opponents of that gentleman appear to have met with this dissertation, and many of their objections to M. De Luc's first edition have been entirely removed in his second, in which he has adopted almost all the amendments that we had recommended: and this circumstance must be carefully kept in mind by the readers of the works alluded to. The first and strongest objection to all these theories, is, the impossibility of reconciling them with Polybius, not only generally as to the character of the road, but particularly as to the distances laid down by him, and especially as to the descent among the Insubrians. This last difficulty seems insurmountable; but if we add to this the impossibility of subsisting an immense army in the countries which they would traverse, as well as the difficulty of carrying it through such roads as they would endeavour to follow, we must remain convinced that the longest way is the easiest; and no readers will be so convinced of this truth as those who have themselves explored the different passages; and it is to

such readers that we appeal with the fullest confidence. We may add, in justice to ourselves, that we have endeavoured to discuss the question with the most perfect fairness, not weighing improperly upon the points which made in our favour, nor, on the other hand, suppressing those which might tell against us. To those who, thinking for themselves, wish to form their own opinion upon this subject unbiassed by that of others, we should recommend a diligent and exact study of Polybius, and, after that, a comparison of all the different hypotheses with the text of that author; and we must look upon Livy in this case not as an historian only, but as one of the supporters of a particular theory, for he himself allows that the question was doubtful and much debated in his own time; so that his assertions are no more to be taken for granted than those of more modern writers upon the subject. If this plan be adopted, it appears to us that the passage by the Little St. Bernard will be found to be more consonant to the text of Polybius, and attended with fewer difficulties than that by any other of the known passes of the Alps.

It is impossible to conclude this dissertation without again expressing our obligations to M. De Luc. It is to him that the theory of General Melville owes all its development; and it was most fortunate for the literary reputation of the General, that he communicated his notes to

M. De. L. as well as to Mr. Whitaker, who appears to have been totally unaware of the value of the treasure confided to him. To all who may feel interested in this question, we most earnestly recommend the perusal of M. De Luc's work ; and we are most happy in being able once more to bear testimony to the uniform good faith, diligence, accuracy, and talent, displayed in his remarks.

Should the arguments brought forward by that gentleman, and by ourselves, fail in producing conviction, we should advise an inspection of the ground itself, in a visit to the places themselves ; as, independently of the great interest attached to the question which has been here discussed, this passage is decidedly the most beautiful of all. The vallies of Aoste and of the Isere are superior to all others in Alpine scenery, and their beauty alone will amply repay the trouble of visiting them. Although these vallies are not much frequented by strangers, yet their great population, and the constant intercourse they maintain with each other, will always ensure to the traveller the means of transporting himself with ease from place to place. It is easy to go from Geneva to Scez, at the foot of the Little St. Bernard, in three days ; and when once there, the two vallies may be thoroughly examined in a week. To those, however, who are unable or unwilling to undertake this journey,

we trust that the arguments brought forward in the preceding pages in favour of the passage by the Little St. Bernard, will appear sufficiently conclusive to set the question fairly, if not finally, at rest ; and if so, we feel we cannot better conclude this dissertation than by referring all the honour of the discovery to General Melville, in the words of M. De Luc, whose modesty on this occasion, and whose uniform delicacy and unwillingness to bring forward his own merits, deserve the highest praise.

“ Si ce fidèle et judicieux historien” (speaking of Polybius,) “ revenoit au monde, et qu’il vît combien toutes les peines qu’il s’est données pour ne laisser rien d’incertain sur la route d’Annibal, ont été inutiles, il demanderoit à quoi servent tous les progrès que les modernes ont faits dans la géographie. Il seroit surpris qu’au milieu de ces progrès et avec les données qu’il fournissoit pour ne pas se tromper, on fut tombé dans un si grand nombre d’erreurs ; il verroit que l’exactitude et la justesse d’esprit sont des qualités aussi rares à présent qu’elles l’étoient de son temps ; il seroit étonné qu’un Ecossois, (le Général Melville,) un habitant de la Calédonie, de ce pays le plus reculé des pays soumis par les Romains, eut résolu cette question si souvent agitée sans succès, question que les ha-

“ bitans des Alpes, et des pays qui sont à leur
“ pied, que les militaires même qui ont fait la
“ guerre dans ces pays, avoient été hors d'état
“ de résoudre.”

APPENDIX.

POLYBIUS, Book iii. Chap. 34.

HANNIBAL having taken every precaution for the security of Africa and Spain, now awaited and expected the arrival of those persons who had been sent to him by the Gauls; for he had made exact inquiries with respect to the fertility of the country at the foot of the Alps, and near the Po; the number of its inhabitants, and their courage in war; but, above all, he had ascertained their hatred against the Romans from the former war, of which we gave an account in the preceding book, in order to make our readers better acquainted with the events now to be related.

Hannibal therefore entertained much hope from this circumstance, and sent diligently to the chiefs of the Gauls, both those who dwelt on the other side of the Alps, and those who inhabited these mountains themselves; making large offers and promises: for he conceived that he should alone be able to raise a war in Italy against the Romans, by succeeding in passing the difficult places that intervened, and arriving in the country above mentioned, and obtaining the assistance and co-operation of the Gauls in his future projects.

These emissaries having therefore arrived, and having announced the good will and expectation of the Gauls, and declared that the passage of the Alps was indeed very laborious and difficult, but not at all impossible, Hannibal drew together his troops from their winter quarters at the commencement of spring.

News had also lately arrived from Carthage, which much elated him, and inspired him with confidence in the good will of his fellow citizens; so that he now openly exhorted his troops to prepare for a war with the Romans, laying before them in what manner the Romans had ventured to ask that he and all the principal officers of the army should be given up to them: he explained to them also the fertility of the country in which they would arrive, and the good will and friendship of the Gauls towards them. Upon the army's testifying their eagerness and zeal, he praised their spirit, and having fixed a day for his departure, broke up the assembly.

PART OF CHAP. 39. DISTANCES.

From the pillars of Hercules to the Pyrenees there are 8000 stadia; from the pillars to Carthagera, whence Hannibal set out, the distance is 3000 stadia; from thence to the river Ebro, there are 2600 stadia; from the Ebro to Emporium, 1600; and also from thence to the passage of the Rhone, there are 1600 stadia: for all these distances have been measured in steps, and divided at intervals of eight stadia accurately by the Romans. From the passage of the Rhone, for those who proceed along the river as if towards its source, to the ascent of the Alps on the way to Italy, there are 1400 stadia. There remains the passage of these mountains, a distance of about 1200 stadia, which having crossed, Hannibal would reach those plains of Italy that are adjacent to the Po.

CHAP. 42.

Hannibal having reached the Rhone, immediately prepared to effect a passage where the river was one entire stream, being then encamped about four days journey from the sea; and having by every means conciliated the people who inhabited the banks of the river, he purchased from them all their canoes and boats in sufficient quantity for his purpose: for these people who dwell on the Rhone are much in the habit of trading to the sea; he besides received from them a quantity of timber for constructing canoes; so that in two days he had got together a vast supply of vessels to carry over the army; each one striving to stand in no need of his neighbour, but to put in himself all hope of effecting a passage.

Meanwhile a numerous body of barbarians was collected on the opposite bank, to prevent the passage of the Carthaginians, upon the sight of whom, Hannibal, judging that in his present situation it was not possible for him to cross the river by force in the face of so numerous a body of enemies, nor to remain there, lest he should be attacked on all sides, at the approach of the third night, sent off a detachment of his army, with natives as guides, and under the orders of Hanno, the son of Bomilcar. These having marched up the river for 200 stadia, came to a place where it is divided by an island; there they halted, and having cut down timber from a neighbouring forest, they partly used it in constructing boats, and partly fastened it together for rafts, of which they soon made a sufficient number for their present purpose; on these they then crossed over without any opposition, and having taken up a strong position, they waited there that day to rest from their fatigues, and also to be ready to execute those

orders which should be issued to them. Hannibal also did the same with the remainder of his army; his greatest difficulty being how to carry over his elephants, of which he had thirty-seven.

CHAP. 43.

At the approach of the fifth night, those troops who had crossed over at day-break, began their march along the river against those barbarians who were opposed to Hannibal. The latter having his forces now prepared, proceeded to carry them across the river; having filled the larger vessels with the cavalry armed with targets, and the canoes with light infantry. The larger vessels were placed higher up and along the stream, and below them the smaller boats; that the force of the current might be broken by the former, and so render the passage of the canoes more secure. It had been devised also, to draw the horses as they swam from the sterns of the larger vessels, one man being able to manage three or four on each side of the vessel, by means of ropes, so that a great body of horse was carried over in the very first crossing.

But the barbarians, seeing the attempt made by their enemies, hurried out of their intrenchments in a scattered and tumultuous manner, persuaded that they could easily prevent the passage of the Carthaginians. But Hannibal, as soon as he saw on the opposite side his troops now advancing, and signifying their approach by smoke, as had been agreed upon, gave orders for the whole army to embark, and for those who were appointed to the larger vessels, to force their passage across the stream. This being speedily executed, and those who were in the larger boats vying with each other in loud cries, and struggling against the rapidity of the stream; and both armies stand-

ing on each bank of the river ; the Carthaginians anxious for and exhorting their men with their shouts, and the Barbarians opposite raising their war song, and daring them to come on ; the scene was such as would be likely to create no small dread and anxiety in the minds of the spectators.

At this moment, the Barbarians having quitted their tents, the Carthaginian detachment that had crossed the river, falls on them suddenly and by surprise : some proceed to set the camp of the enemy on fire, but the greater part assail those who were guarding the passage.

The Barbarians being thus unexpectedly attacked, part of them hastened to defend their camp, while the rest made head against their assailants. Hannibal, perceiving that every thing succeeded according to his plans, immediately collected his troops as they crossed, and having exhorted them, attacked the Barbarians. The Gauls, however, being drawn up in no order, and taken by surprise, were soon routed and put to flight.

CHAP. 44.

The Carthaginian general having now made himself master of the passage and defeated his enemies, immediately took measures for bringing over the remainder of his army ; and this being speedily accomplished, he encamped that night close to the river : but on the morrow, hearing that the Roman fleet had arrived at the mouth of the river, he formed a party of 500 Numidian horse, and sent them to observe where the enemy was, and what was their force and design ; at the same time he appointed proper persons for bringing across the elephants. He then called together a meeting of his forces, and introduced among them Magilus and the petty chiefs of the Gauls, who had come to him from the plains of the Po, and made known to his

army, by means of an interpreter, what had been determined upon by them.

Among the circumstances calculated to inspire them with confidence, these were the principal: first, the presence of those men who incited them to the war, and undertook to assist them against the Romans; and next, the promise which they made of conducting them through places, in which they would lack nothing, and at the same time reach Italy speedily and with safety, was most persuasive; as well as the account they gave of the fertility and extent of the country into which they were to arrive, and the zeal of its inhabitants, who would assist them in their battles with the Romans.

The Gauls having made this statement, retired. Then Hannibal himself came forward, and began first by reminding his troops of their former achievements; in which, though often engaged in difficult and arduous enterprises, they had never once failed, in consequence of their having followed his advice and direction. He then exhorted them to be confident also in this undertaking, seeing that they had already accomplished the most important part of their task, since they had effected the passage of the river, and had beheld with their own eyes the zeal and good will of their allies; wherefore he conceived that they ought to have no anxiety with respect to the details of their operations, as that would be his concern; but by their obedience to his commands to shew their worth, and act consistently with their former exploits.

The troops having testified by their acclamations great zeal and alacrity, he praised their spirit, and having offered vows to the Gods in behalf of all, he dismissed them, with orders to refresh themselves, and to get ready with all diligence, as the departure would take place on the morrow.

CHAP. 45.

The meeting had just broken up, when the Numidians, who had been sent forward on the look out, arrived, having lost the greater part of their troops, and the rest having taken to a hasty flight; for having fallen in, not far from their own camp, with a party of Roman horse, who had been sent out by Publius Scipio on the same duty, they had fought on both sides with such animosity, that about 140 Romans and Gauls had fallen, and about 200 of the Numidians. The Romans afterwards in pursuit came up to the Carthaginian intrenchment, and having made their observations, hastened back to inform their commander of the enemy's presence. Upon arriving at the camp they made their report; Publius Scipio then immediately ordered the heavy baggage on board, and breaking up from his encampment, marched with all his force up the river, being very eager to bring the enemy to an engagement.

But Hannibal, on the morrow of the assembly, at day-break, drew out the whole of his cavalry towards the sea, to form his rear-guard; and leading out the infantry from the camp, he sent them forward on their march. He himself waited for the elephants and the men who had been left with them.

CHAP. 46.

The elephants were brought over in the following manner. Having made a great number of rafts, they joined two of these together strongly, and made them fast to the land on the bank: the breadth of the two thus united being about fifty feet. They then fastened two more to the extremity of these, which advanced out into the river:

they secured also that side which was against the stream, by cables from the land fastened to some trees which grew on the bank, in order that they might not be forced away by the strength of the current. Having made this raft in the form of a bridge about two hundred feet in length, they added to the end of it two other larger floats very firmly joined together, but fastened to the rest in such a manner, that the cables by which they were held might easily be cut asunder. They fixed also many ropes to these, by means of which the boats that were to tow them across might keep them from being carried down the stream; and thus resisting the current, convey the elephants on them to the other side. They next spread a great quantity of earth upon the rafts, laying it on till they had rendered them level, and similar in colour with the road on the land that led to the passage. The elephants being accustomed to obey the Indians till they approached the water, but never daring to venture in, they first led forward two female elephants along the rafts, when the rest presently followed. Upon reaching the extreme rafts, the cables which fastened them to the rest were cut, and they were instantly towed by the boats towards the other side. At this, the elephants being thrown into great disorder, turned every way, and rushed to every part of the raft. But being surrounded on all sides by water, their fears subsided, and they were constrained to remain where they stood. In this manner were the greater part of the elephants brought over, two rafts being thus continually fitted to the rest. Some, however, through fear, threw themselves into the stream in the midst of the passage. The Indians who conducted these all perished; but the beasts themselves escaped; for owing to the strength and size of their trunks they were able to raise these above the water, and breathe through them; and thus discharging the water as it en-

tered their mouth, they held out, and for the most part walked across the river.

CHAP. 47.

The elephants having now been brought across, Hannibal placed them and his cavalry in the rear, and set forward on his march along the river, proceeding from the sea in an easterly direction, as if he were marching towards the central parts of Europe.

Now the Rhone takes its source above the Adriatic Gulph, inclining to the west, in that part of the Alps which stretches towards the north : it then flows towards the south-west, and falls into the Sardinian sea ; it runs for a considerable space through a valley, the north side of which is inhabited by the Ardyes Celtæ ;* but on the south it is bounded by the ridge of the Alps, which face the north. The chain here described separates the plains of the Po, concerning which we have already spoken at length, from the valley of the Rhone, beginning at Marseilles, and reaching to the extremity of the Adriatic Gulph ; and when Hannibal had crossed over these mountains from the country touching upon the Rhone, he entered into Italy.

But some of those who have written an account of this passage, wishing to astonish their readers by marvellous descriptions of these places, are fallen unawares into two defects most contrary to all real history. They are compelled to give false accounts, and also to contradict themselves ; for having presented Hannibal to our view as a general unequalled for his daring and foresight, they at the same time shew him to have been the most inconsiderate of

* These are either the *Ædui*, or the *Arverni* of the Romans.

men. In the next place, not being able to bring the matter to an end, nor to extricate themselves from these falsehoods, they introduce the gods and sons of gods into a narrative of real facts. They suppose the Alps to be so steep and rugged, that it were impossible not merely for cavalry, or armies with elephants, but even for infantry lightly equipped, to surmount them; and represent them besides as so destitute of inhabitants, that, unless some god or hero had met Hannibal, and pointed out the way to him, both he and his army would have been brought to such distress as must have ended in their total destruction. Such then is the dilemma into which these writers have confessedly fallen.

CHAP. 48.

For, in the first place, what general would appear so void of counsel or so destitute of sense as Hannibal, if, leading so great an army, and placing in it all his hopes of success, he had neither ascertained by what way or through what countries he was to proceed, nor, in short, where or whither he was going. If, finally, he should appear to have attempted, not what was barely practicable, but absolutely the reverse; and yet when no general, however desperate his situation, would think of leading his forces into a country of which he had no previous knowledge, this is the conduct which these writers ascribe to Hannibal, who then entertained the full and undiminished hope of succeeding in his enterprise. In like manner, what they relate with regard to the desert state of these places, their steepness and difficulty of access, equally convicts them of falsehood. They indeed seem never to have heard that the Gauls who live near the Rhone had more than once, and not long before the passage of Hannibal, crossed the Alps with numerous armies, had engaged with

the Romans, and assisted the Gauls who live near the Po, as we have before shewn; and besides, they are not aware that the Alps are inhabited by a numerous race of people; but from their ignorance in these several matters, they are obliged to assert that some hero made his appearance amongst the Carthaginians, and pointed out the way to them. In this circumstance they naturally follow the example of tragic writers, who, in their catastrophes, have continually recourse to some god or machine, because they lay down at first plots which are contrary to truth and reason. So these historians are compelled to make use of a similar expedient, and cause both heroes and gods to appear, after they have laid down in the beginning facts so improbable and so inconsistent with truth; for how is it possible to adapt a reasonable end to so absurd a beginning. But the truth is, Hannibal did not in anywise act as these writers affirm, but conducted his enterprise with consummate judgment; for he had accurately ascertained the excellent nature of the country in which he was to arrive, and the hostile disposition of its inhabitants towards the Romans; and he had for guides and conductors through the difficult passes that lay in the way, natives of the country, men who were to partake of the same hopes with himself. But I speak with confidence on this subject, because I have made inquiries from persons who lived at the time these transactions took place, and have visited the ground, and journied besides through the Alps, for the purpose of inspecting these places and gaining some accurate information respecting them.

CHAP. 49.

Meanwhile, however, Publius, the Roman general, coming up to the place where the Carthaginians had crossed the river, three days after they had broken up their

camp, and finding the enemy gone, his surprise, as might be expected, was extreme, having felt assured that they would never attempt to pass into Italy by that way, on account of the multitude and unsettled disposition of the barbarous nations that lay in that direction. Perceiving, however, that they had made the attempt, he hastened back to his ships, and upon his arrival immediately embarked his forces; and having sent his brother to conduct the operations in Spain, he himself set sail for Italy, desirous of marching with the utmost speed through Tyrrhenia, so as to reach the Alps before the enemy could have succeeded in passing those mountains.

But Hannibal having marched for four successive days, from the passage of the Rhone, came to a place called the Island, a country very populous and fertile in corn. It derives its appellation from this circumstance: The Rhone on one hand, and a river called the Isara on the other, flowing each along one of its sides, form the land into an angle at their junction. It nearly resembles the Delta of Egypt in extent and shape, except that the sea forms one of the sides of the latter, and connects the branches of the river that enclose it; but the third side of the former is terminated by a chain of mountains extremely rugged and steep, not to say inaccessible. On his arrival at this country, he found in it two brothers contending for the sovereignty, and in arms against each other; when, upon the elder's requesting his aid and co-operation in securing for him the throne, he readily acceded to the proposal, as it was then already evident what advantage he was likely to secure to himself from such a measure. Having therefore joined his forces with him, and driven out the other brother, he received in return no small assistance from the victor.

For he not only abundantly supplied the army with

corn and other necessaries, but very seasonably exchanged for new ones whatever arms were old and worn out: he besides furnished a great part of the forces with new clothing, and especially with shoes, which proved of infinite service to them in their march through the mountains. But above all, as they must have passed through the country of the Gauls, named Allobroges, with some degree of apprehension, he protected their rear with his forces during their march, and secured them from all attack till they drew near to the foot of the Alps.

CHAP. 50.

When Hannibal had marched for ten days along the river, a distance of about 800 stadia, and was preparing to ascend the Alps, he then found himself in a situation pregnant with extreme difficulty and danger; for as long as the army remained in the plain, all the chiefs of the Allobroges had refrained from molesting it in its progress, partly through fear of the cavalry, and partly also of the Barbarians that followed in the rear.

But when the latter had returned to their own country, and the army was now entering the difficult passes, the chiefs of the Allobroges collected a numerous body of men, and seized upon the defiles through which Hannibal and his army were necessarily obliged to pass.

Now if they had conducted their plan with secrecy, they must have utterly destroyed the Carthaginian army; but their intentions becoming evident, this plot, though it caused a considerable loss to the Carthaginians, proved no less destructive to themselves. For when the Carthaginian general had observed that they had occupied the most advantageous posts, he halted, and encamped at the foot of the heights; whilst he sent forward some of the Gauls that served him as guides to spy out the design and plan of the

enemy. These having obeyed his orders, Hannibal learnt, that during the day the Barbarians kept a careful guard at their post, but that when night came they retired to a neighbouring town. Upon this information Hannibal prepared his measures, and adopted the following plan: he led on his forces in open sight, and having brought them up close to the entrance of the defile, he encamped within a short distance of the enemy; as night came on, he ordered fires to be lighted; when, leaving the greater part of his army there, he himself, with a select body of his best troops, lightly equipped for the occasion, penetrated through the defiles during the night, and seized upon those posts which the enemy had deserted; they having retired according to their usual practice to their city.

CHAP. 51.

When this had been executed, and morning came, the Barbarians, perceiving what had taken place, at first desisted from forming any enterprize; but afterwards, observing the beasts of burthen and the cavalry slowly and with difficulty extricating themselves from the defiles, they were urged by that circumstance to make an attack upon them during the march. Upon this determination they assailed the Carthaginians on several points at once, and caused them a severe loss, especially in horses and beasts of burthen; not so much indeed from the assailants, as owing to the nature of the ground; for as the way by which they were advancing was not only rough and narrow, but also precipitous, many of the beasts that were loaded with the baggage, from the least shock and confusion were carried together with their loads down the precipices: and this disorder was chiefly caused by the wounded horses; for some, rendered unmanageable by the pain, fell against

the beasts of burthen ; others, rushing forwards and overthrowing every thing they encountered in so difficult a road, created the utmost confusion and alarm.

Hannibal observing this, and reflecting that even though the troops should escape, the loss of the baggage must be attended with the ruin of the army, advances to their aid with the detachment which had occupied the heights during the night ; as he made his attack from higher ground, he destroyed many of the enemy, not, however, without suffering equally in return ; for the disorder of the march was much increased by the conflict and clamour of these fresh troops. But when, however, the greater part of the Allobroges had perished in the combat, and the rest had been forced to fly for shelter to their homes, then, only, the remainder of the beasts of burthen and cavalry, with great toil and difficulty, succeeded in emerging from the pass. Hannibal having then drawn together all the troops he could collect after the engagement, proceeded to assault the town, from whence the enemy had made their attack, and finding it almost deserted, because the inhabitants had been all induced to go forth in quest of booty, he easily became master of it ; and from thence derived many important advantages, both for his immediate as well as future wants.

For his present supply he obtained a vast number of horses and beasts of burthen, and captives, and besides, a quantity of corn and cattle sufficient to maintain the army with ease for two or three days ; he also infused such terror into the neighbouring people, that none of these who dwelt near the ascent of the mountains would easily be induced to form any enterprize against him.

CHAP. 52.

Having then pitched his camp in that place, and remained there one day, he again set out on his march, and proceeded for some time in perfect safety ; but on the fourth day he again became exposed to imminent danger. For the people who dwelt round the passage, having conspired together to deceive him, came out to meet him, with boughs and garlands ; for this is the symbol of peace with nearly all barbarous nations, as the Caduceus is among the Greeks. But Hannibal, cautious of giving hastily credit to these assurances, questioned them minutely as to their purpose and intentions altogether. They assured him that they were well aware of the capture of the town, and the destruction of those who had made an attack upon him ; they also expressly declared that they were come for that purpose, as being desirous of neither doing or suffering any injury, and offered to deliver into his hands some of their people as hostages.

Hannibal remained long in doubt, and mistrusted this declaration ; but when he had reflected, that if he should accept their offers, it would render this people more cautious and gentle in their conduct ; but were he to reject them, it would force them to become his avowed enemies ; he assented to their proposal, and pretended to enter into an alliance of amity with them : but when these Barbarians had given their hostages, and furnished the army with cattle in great abundance, and altogether had put themselves into his hands without any reserve, Hannibal was induced, in some degree, to lay aside his suspicions, and even employ them as guides to conduct the army through the remaining defiles. When the Carthaginians, then, had proceeded for two days, under the conduct of these guides,

the Barbarians, having meanwhile assembled together in great numbers, made a sudden attack upon the Carthaginians, as they were passing through a ravine very difficult of access, and closed in by steep and rugged heights.

CHAP. 53.

Here then must Hannibal and his whole army have been infallibly destroyed, had not he still been in some degree on his guard, and, foreseeing the possibility of such an attack, placed his baggage and cavalry in the van, while he kept his heavy infantry in the rear ; for as these closed the march, they prevented a severer loss, by sustaining the shock of the Barbarians ; notwithstanding, however, a vast number of men, beasts of burthen, and horses, perished. For the Barbarians having the advantage of the ground, and advancing along the sides of the mountains, as the army proceeded on its way, by rolling rocks upon them, and hurling stones, spread the utmost disorder and confusion throughout their ranks ; insomuch that Hannibal was forced, with one half of his army, to bivouac that night close to a certain white rock, strong from its position ; whence he could protect his baggage and cavalry, now separated from him ; nor was it till the whole night had been spent, that they were at length enabled to emerge from this ravine.

But the following day, the enemy being now retired, Hannibal rejoined his baggage and cavalry, and led on the army to the highest summits of the Alps, having no longer to encounter any numerous body of the Barbarians, but harassed on different points by straggling parties, that fell either on his advance or rear, as opportunity was offered them, and carried off some of the baggage. On these occasions the elephants were of the greatest service, for wherever they presented themselves in the march, the

wedged in, both through their weight, and the firm nature of the old snow. Having, therefore, desisted from this attempt, Hannibal encamped near this narrow ledge, and having caused the snow to be cleared away, he set his army about propping up and reconstructing the road; a task attended with great labour and difficulty. In the space of a day, however, sufficient progress was made to allow a passage for the beasts of burthen and horses; when these were immediately led down to the plains which were free from snow, and sent to pasture. He then ordered the Numidians to proceed further in the repairs of the road, relieving each other during the work; when, after much labour and toil during three days, they succeeded in making the elephants pass, these animals being now almost worn out with famine; for the summits and higher points of the Alps are entirely naked and destitute of vegetation, from being constantly covered with snow both winter and summer; but the middle regions on both sides abound in wood and trees, and are altogether habitable.

CHAP. 56.

Hannibal having now collected his whole force, descended, and in three days more from the time that he had passed over the broken way, reached the plain, having lost many of his soldiers, as well from the attacks of the enemy, as in passing rivers, during the course of the march; many likewise in the precipices and defiles of the Alps; and a still greater number of horses and beasts of burthen. Finally, having completed his journey in five months from Carthagena, and spent fifteen days in crossing the Alps, he descended boldly into the plains that are near the Po, and the territory of the Insubrians, having saved of his infantry not more than 12,000 Africans, and 8,000 Spaniards; of his cavalry only 6,000; as he himself declares, in an

account of the number of his force engraved on a column at Lacinium.

CHAP. 60.

Hannibal having now entered Italy with the forces above mentioned, encamped at the foot of the Alps, and turned all his attention at first to recruit and refresh his army. For the troops had not only suffered extreme hardships from the difficulties of the way, both in the ascent and descent of the mountains, but they were besides reduced to the utmost distress, from the want of necessary provisions, and neglect of their persons, during their journey. Many, indeed, seemed to have lost all energy and courage from want and continued sufferings. For it was not easy to convey provisions necessary for the support of so many thousands through a country of so difficult an access, and those which they brought with them had been for the most part lost, together with the beasts that carried them. So that his army, which, after the passage of the Rhone, amounted to 38,000 foot, and more than 8,000 horse, was now reduced to nearly half that number, from the losses it had sustained in the passage of the mountains; and these, from being exposed to such repeated sufferings, both in appearance and condition, were brought to a state more resembling that of wild beasts than human beings.

Hannibal's whole care was therefore directed to the best means of reviving the spirits of his troops, and restoring the men and horses to their former vigour and condition.

When, therefore, his troops were sufficiently recovered from their fatigues, he first of all invited the Taurini, who dwell at the foot of the Alps, to enter into an alliance with him, they being then at war with the Insubrians, and but ill affected towards the Carthaginians: upon their refusal, he surrounded their chief city, and took it after a siege of

three days, putting to the sword all who had opposed him; by this measure he spread such terror among the neighbouring Barbarians, that they all came immediately and submitted at discretion. Now the remainder of the Gauls who inhabited these plains were desirous, according to their first intention, of joining the Carthaginians; but the Roman legions having already passed through most of their country, and thus prevented them, they were forced to remain quiet; some, indeed, were compelled to join the Romans.

Seeing this, therefore, Hannibal judged that he ought, without loss of time, to move forward, and achieve something, for the purpose of giving confidence to those who were desirous of making common cause with him.

EXTRACT FROM THE HISTOIRE DE L'ACADEMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS, RELATING TO THE SILVER TABLET FOUND AT "PASSAGE" IN DAUPHINY, AND NOW PRESERVED IN THE KING'S LIBRARY AT PARIS.

EN 1714, un fermier de la terre du Passage en Dauphiné, Diocèse de Vienne, faisant ses labeurs au lever du soleil, eut sa charrue accrochée par une grosse pierre, dont l'ébranlement rendit quelque son; il employa le reste de la journée à l'enlever, et en étant venu à bout, il trouva dessous un grand bouclier d'argent, de vingt-sept pouces de diamètre, et du poids de quarante-trois marcs. M. Gallien de Chabons, Seigneur du lieu et Conseiller au Parlement de Grenoble, étoit heureusement alors au château du Passage; le fermier lui porta le soir même le bouclier, dont il fut si charmé, que sur-le-champ il lui

donna quittance d'une année entière de sa ferme, lui recommandant seulement le secret de la découverte et de la récompense ; ensuite il renferma précieusement ce bouclier, qu'il appelloit une Table de Sacrifice, dans une armoire de la sacristie de sa chapelle, et l'on n'en eut connoissance qu'après sa mort. Alors ses héritiers apprirent toute l'histoire par son livre de raison, où il avoit écrit que si jamais on se défaisoit de cette antiquité, il falloit que ce fût pour avoir en échange un fonds capable d'entretenir honnêtement un chapelain au château du Passage ; ils résolurent de suivre cette vue ; ils envoyèrent le bouclier, toujours appelé Table de Sacrifice, à M. de Boze, pour savoir s'il conviendrait au Cabinet du Roi. Sa Majesté l'agréa ; Elle le fit payer le double de sa valeur intrinsèque, et il fut placé à côté de celui de Scipion.

Ce second bouclier votif, qui est très-entier et très-conservé, est de la même forme, c'est-à-dire, exactement rond, à-peu-près de la même grandeur et du même poids que le précédent ; mais il n'est pas à beaucoup près aussi chargé de figures et d'ornemens. On y a seulement représenté au centre, un lion sous un palmier, et au bas dans une espèce d'exergue les membres épars de divers animaux, sur-tout de sangliers. De ce centre partent des rayons d'une ciselure simple et noble, qui s'élevant et s'élargissant dans une juste proportion, viennent aboutir à la circonférence de tout le bouclier, et forment en ce genre un très-agréable coup-d'œil.

M. de Boze l'ayant fait voir à l'Académie, on ne balança pas à y reconnoître un ouvrage Carthaginois ; le rapport de la gravure de ce bouclier avec celle des médailles de Carthage, l'auroit seul indiqué, mais le lion et le palmier, symboles ordinaires de cette ville fameuse, achevoient de le déterminer. De là les conjectures prenant leur essor, on alla jusqu'à soupçonner que le bouclier pourroit bien avoir

appartenu à Annibal, et être une offrande qu'il auroit faite après son passage du Rhône à quelque divinité des environs comme à celle des Vocontiens, "Dea Vocontiorum," si célèbre dans l'histoire, et dont on trouve un si grand nombre de monuments en Dauphiné. On observa que son Temple étoit précisément dans le canton où la découverte s'étoit faite, et que suivant l'ancienne tradition du pays, la terre du Passage avoit retenu ce nom, du passage d'Annibal avec son armée, lorsqu'il la menoit en Italie. On ajouta que si les Grecs et les Romains avoient coutume d'offrir aux dieux, des boucliers votifs pour leur demander des succès, ou pour les en remercier, cet usage n'étoit pas moins ordinaire aux Carthaginois, comme on l'a déjà vu par l'exemple d'Asdrubal frère d'Annibal, dans les dépouilles de qui on trouva ce bouclier d'argent, du poids de cent trente-huit livres, qui fût mis au Capitole. On remarqua encore que si le lion étoit un des symboles de Carthage, il étoit devenu par excellence celui d'Annibal, à qui on en avoit donné le surnom, et qu'Amilcar son père avoit coutume de dire de ses enfans, que c'étoient des lions qu'il nourrissoit pour la destruction de Rome et de ses Alliés. (Tom. ix. p. 155.)

EXTRACT FROM THE THEATRUM SABAUDIÆ, RELATING
TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONVENT ON THE
LITTLE ST. BERNARD.

NON satis fuit eximio Viro Dei, Bernardo, quæ diximus in Monte Jovis* fecisse, nisi id ipsum in supradicto

* The Great St. Bernard.

monte qui ex Salassis in Centrones sive ex Augustensi Valle in Tarentasiensis ducit, præstitisset. Is cum Mons Columnæ Jovis diceretur accepta denominatione a Marmoreâ Columnâ ejus in summo eminebat Lapis Carbunculus seu Pyropus quem Jovis oculum dicebant, ut fert veterum traditio,* non modo dejectâ columnâ, quod idem in Monte Jovis æquè præstitit, Dæmones Viatoribus similiter insidentes inde ejecit, verum etiam aliam Hospitalem domum, sub eorundem Regularium ordinis sui Canonicorum regimine, perpetuo ad viatores excipiendos inhabitandam, inibi ædificavit; quæ quia minoris molis est, minoreque Religiosorum numero habitatur, Minoris Sancti Bernardi, vulgo, "le Petit St. Bernard" apud Gallos, "San Bernardo il piccolo" apud Italos, nomen obtinuit.

ON THE DISTANCES FROM THE PYRENEES TO THE VILLAGE
OF ST. MARTIN.

It has not been thought necessary to insert a map of the road taken by the army from Ampurias to Nîmes, as it appears from the 39th chapter of Polybius that he supposes them to have marched in the track of the great Roman road,† which formed the communication between those two places. It may, however, be satisfactory to give the Roman stations, and their distances from each other, as marked in the Antonine Itinerary. The distances are

* This tradition of the eye still exists on the spot.

† D'Anville supposes this to have been the Via Domitia. See his Notice sur La Gaule, art. Forum Domitii.

given generally as corrected by D'Anville, since, without these corrections, they are in some places manifestly wrong.

| | Roman Miles. |
|--|--------------|
| From Emporium (Ampurias) | |
| to Juncaria (Junquera) . . . | 16 |
| Ad Pyrenæum (Fort Bellegarde) . . . | 6 |
| Ad Stabulum (Boulon) | 6 |
| Salsulis (Salces) | 28 |
| Narbone (Narbonne) | 30 |
| Beterras (Beziers) | 16 |
| Araura sive Ceserone (St. Thibery) . . . | 12 |
| Forum Domitî (Gigean?) | 18 |
| Sextatione (Soustantion) | 15 |
| Ambrussum (Pont Ambrois on the Vidourle) | 15 |
| Nemausus (Nîmes) | 15 |
| Add the distance to Roquemaure . . . | 30 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 207 |
| | <hr/> |

The distance is stated by Polybius at 200 miles, so that here is an excess of 7, which is certainly not considerable. The Roman road quitted the present post road at Boulon, and went to the eastward to Elne (Illiberis) and Roussillon (Ruscino), a town now destroyed, on the river Tet, a little below Perpignan. It then rejoined the great modern road, and went in the same direction till a few miles beyond Beziers, when it turned off to the E. to St. Thybery, on the river Herault, and proceeded in a straight line to Soustantion, which is about three miles to the N. E. of Montpellier. It crossed the Vidourle above the bridge of Lunel, by a bridge at Ambrussum, the remains of which are now called Pont Ambrois, from thence to Nîmes. The distance from Emporium to Juncaria is

not in the Itinerary, but we have stated it according to its actual amount.

From the passage of the Rhone to the foot of the Alps, or from Roquemaure to St. Jean de Chevelu (Lavisco), there is a distance of 175 miles, according to Polybius. The Antonine Itinerary gives no road between Valence and Orange; but the Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum gives thirty-eight miles from Arausione (Orange) to Acuno (Anconne), a small village a little above Montelimart, and thirty-two miles from Acuno to Valentia (Valence); in all, seventy miles from Orange to Valence. The real distance is not quite so great. From Valentia we take up the Antonine Itinerary again, coming from Milan by the Mont Genevre, or Cottian Alps, to Vienne, where we fall in with the road from Milan by the Graian Alps, or Little St. Bernard.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| From Orange to Valence | 70 |
| To Ursolis (St. Vallier ?) | 22 |
| Vienna (Vienne) | 26 |
| Bergusia (Bourgoin) | 20 |
| Augustum (Aoste) | 16 |
| Labiscone (Chevelu) | 14 |
| Add from Roquemaure to Orange | 6 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 174 |
| | <hr/> |

The third division of the march consists of the passage of the Alps, 150 miles.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| From Labiscone to Lemincum (Chambery) | 14 |
| Mantala (Freterive ?) | 16 |
| Ad Publicanos (l'Hôpital) | 16 |
| | <hr/> |
| Carried forward | 46 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Brought forward | 46 |
| Oblimum (La Bâtie) | : . . . | 3 |
| Darantasia (Salins) | | 13 |
| Bergintrum (Bourg St. Maurice) | . . . | 18 |
| Arebrigium (Pré St. Didier) | . . . | 24 |
| Augusta Prætoria (Aoste) | . . . | 25 |
| Vitricium (Verrés) | | 25 |
| Add from Verrés to St. Martin | . . . | 10 |
| | | <hr/> 164 <hr/> |

This gives 14 miles too much ; but, on the other hand, a considerable deduction is to be made from the three last stations in the Itinerary. The distance from St. Maurice to Pré St. Didier is not above 22 miles, and three miles are to be deducted from the stage from Pré St. Didier to Aosta, which is not above twenty-one. One mile is also to be taken from the stage between Aosta and Verres. These deductions, together with the excess on the Savoy side of the Little St. Bernard, to which we have alluded in the body of the work, will reduce the amount to about the distance required, of 150 miles. We left Pré St. Didier on the 25th of August, at least an hour after day-break, and went at a very slow foot's pace to Aoste, stopping to bait on the way. We stayed some time at Aoste, and reached Verres just as it became dark, stopping to bait on the road. This we could certainly not have done had it been 50 miles.

Hannibal crossed the Pyrenees with 50,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry,* and his forces were reduced to 38,000 infantry and 8,000 cavalry, after the passage of the Rhone. Finally he arrived in Italy with 20,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry, having lost 33,000 men in the whole march ; and

* Polyb. l. iii. c. 35—60.

it is remarkable that this number differs very little from that reported by Livy on the authority of Cincius Alimentus, Lib. xxi. c. 38. The passage has given rise to some discussion, and appears, in some respects, to have misled Livy, who must have misunderstood his author. By comparing Cincius Alimentus with Polybius, his statement is rendered sufficiently clear; for the 80,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, first mentioned by him, evidently relate to the numbers with which Hannibal crossed the Ebro, and the 36,000 men which were lost "in Taurinis," tally too exactly with the losses described by Polybius to admit of any doubt of their referring to the same time; viz., from the passage of the Pyrenees to the arrival in the plains of Italy.

The march was completed in five months from Carthagera, which he left early in June, and arrived at the plains of the Po in the first days of November, in the year B. C. 218, and U. C. 534.

Polybius states the amount of the army on the authority of an inscription made by Hannibal himself, and found at Lacinium.*

It seems extraordinary, after the anxiety shewn by Hannibal, in the 34th and 44th chapters of Polybius, to correspond with the Gauls, who were at war with the Romans, together with the assurances given by those states, and the guides sent by them to conduct the army over the Alps into their own territory, and, after the statement in the 60th chapter, of the dreadful state to which the army was reduced, and of the time which it took to recruit them before they were able to undertake ulterior operations against the Taurini; it seems, we say, somewhat strange that the improbability of so dangerous a movement as a descent among a nation whose enmity to the Carthaginians from

* L. ii. c. 33.

their own hostility to the Insubrians was all but certain, should not have struck more forcibly the supporters of the passage by the Mont Genevre or the Mont Cenis. An unbiassed and attentive perusal of these chapters seems almost to set the question at rest, independent of all other considerations.

One of the most extraordinary passages of the Alps, in modern times, was that by Francis I. in his invasion of Italy in 1515. As the Swiss troops had occupied the great roads, he was obliged to make the most extraordinary efforts to carry his army over mountains which had never before been passed, except by the people of the country. The main body of the army appears to have gone from Mont Dauphin by the Rock of St. Paul into the valley of Barcelonnette, and then by the Col de L'Argentiere into the valley of La Sture, and so to the Marquisate of Saluzzo. The reader may consult Mons. Sismondi's *Histoire des Républiques Italiennes* on this subject, as well as Paulus Jovius and Guicciardini. Leger, in his *Histoire des Eglises Vaudoises*, affirms that Francis caused a passage to be cut through Mont Viso for this purpose; and it is certain that in one of the best maps of that country, (that of Buonaparte's Campaigns, by Baclet D'Albe,) we find on the summit of Mont Viso the words "Traversette, Trou fait de main d'homme." Mention is made of the piercing a rock called Pied de Porc both by Varillas and by Paulus Jovius, the former of whom attributes the merit of this enterprise to Navarre, and the latter to Trivulzio; but this rock appears to have been situated in the valley of La Sture, and none of the historians of the time say any thing of a passage cut through Mont Viso. The whole march is extremely curious, and well worth examination.

Since the publication of our first edition, we have exa-

mined the Col de L'Argentiere and the Col de Viso. The gallery cut in the latter pass was formed by a Marquess of Saluzzo for the purpose of facilitating his intercourse with Dauphiny. It is, however, too high up the mountain to have ever been of material service, and it is now impassable. The Col de Viso is a most difficult passage; but the view from it over the plains of Piedmont is so magnificent as to repay amply the fatigue necessary to accomplish it. The difficulties are such as to make it certain that Francis I. could not have carried any part of his army over it. It is so little frequented at present that we found it not easy to procure, even on the Italian side, guides who were acquainted with the road; and on the French side it was quite unknown, as, from Abries, travellers go into Italy by the Col de la Croix and Fort Mirabouc. In ascending the Viso we visited the source of the Po, and from Saluzzo to Paesana we passed through the most beautiful country that can be imagined. Nothing can exceed the richness of the vallies of the Po and of the Stura.

The principal authors who have written on this subject are, amongst the ancients, Polybius, Lucius Cincius Alimentus, Lucius Cœlius Antipater, Titus Livius, Cornelius Nepos.

Among the moderns, Honoré Bouche, P. Labbe, Menestrier, Mandajors, Folard, St. Simon, Grossley, Abauzit, De Loges, Denina, Whitaker, De Vaudoncourt, Tytler, De Luc, Latronne, Fortia d'Urban, Roche, La Renaudiere, Larauza, Napoleon.

FINIS.

LONDON:

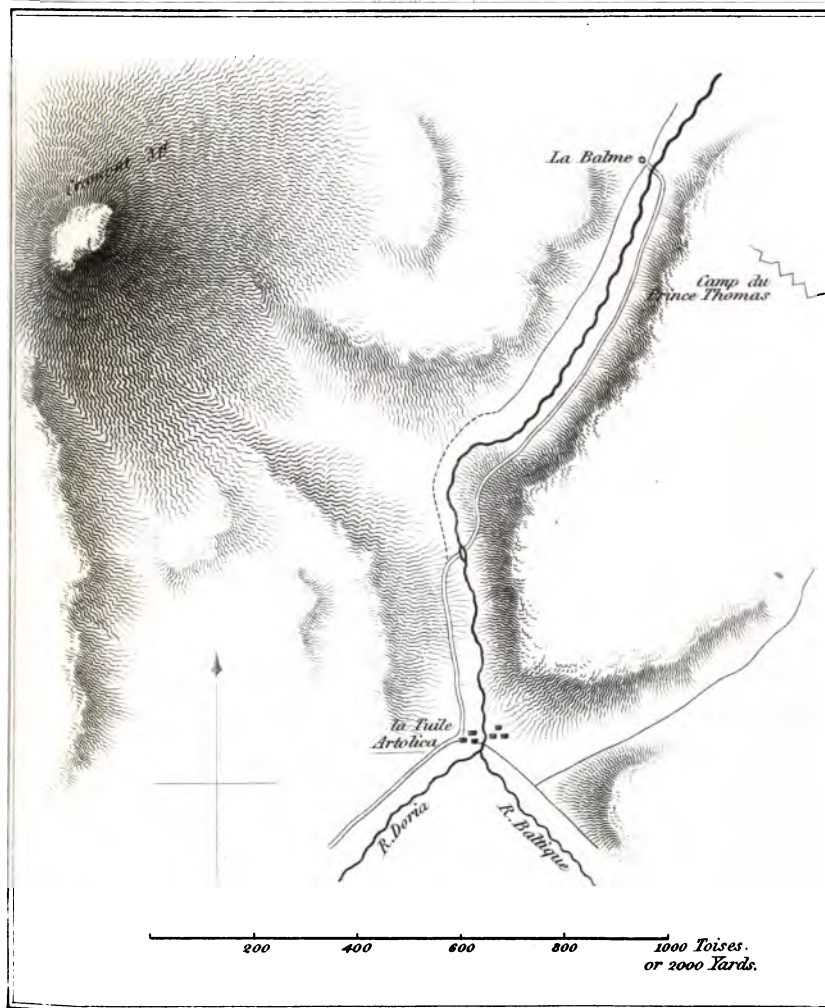
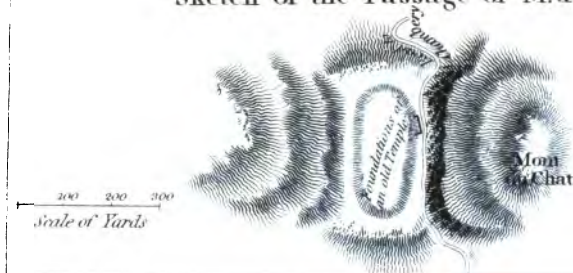
SHACKELL AND BAYLIS, JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET.



SKETCH of the PASSAGE
over the
LITTLE ST. BERNARD
ALPIS GRALA



Sketch of the Passage of M'du Chat .



Modern Road... Old Road...

Sid. Hall scul.

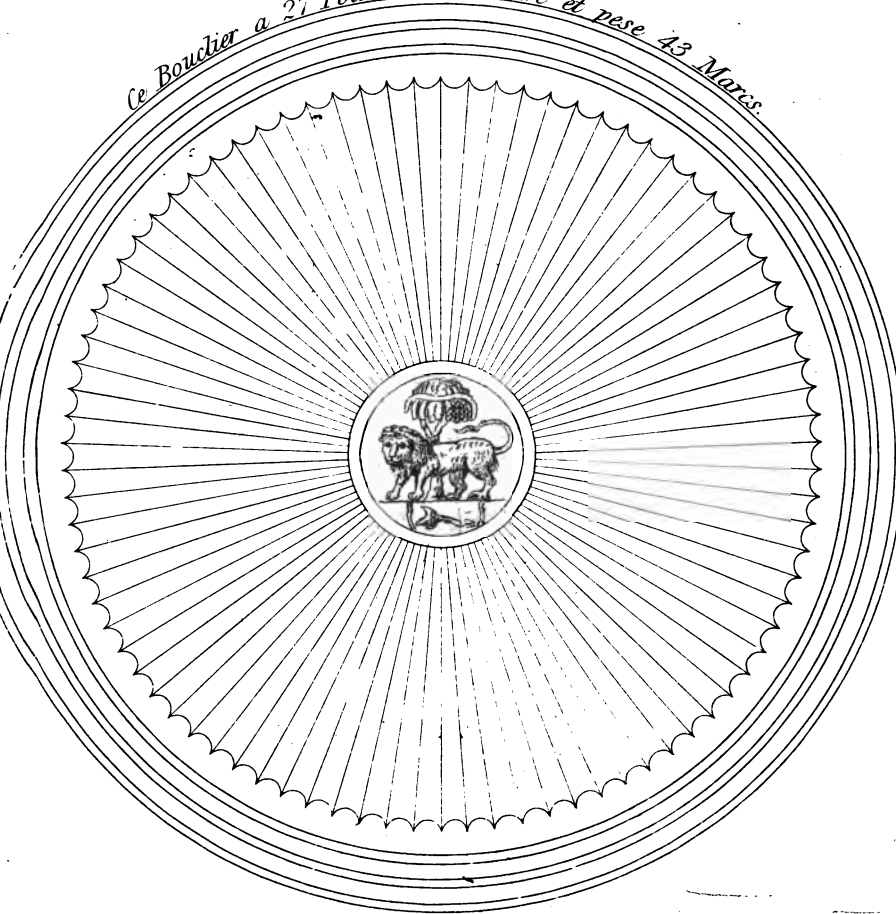
Sketch of the Valley below la Tuile .

London, Published by G. B. Whittaker, 1820.



BOUCLIER VOTIF D'ARGENT PUR.

Ce Bouclier a 27 Pouces de Diametre et pese 43 Marcs.

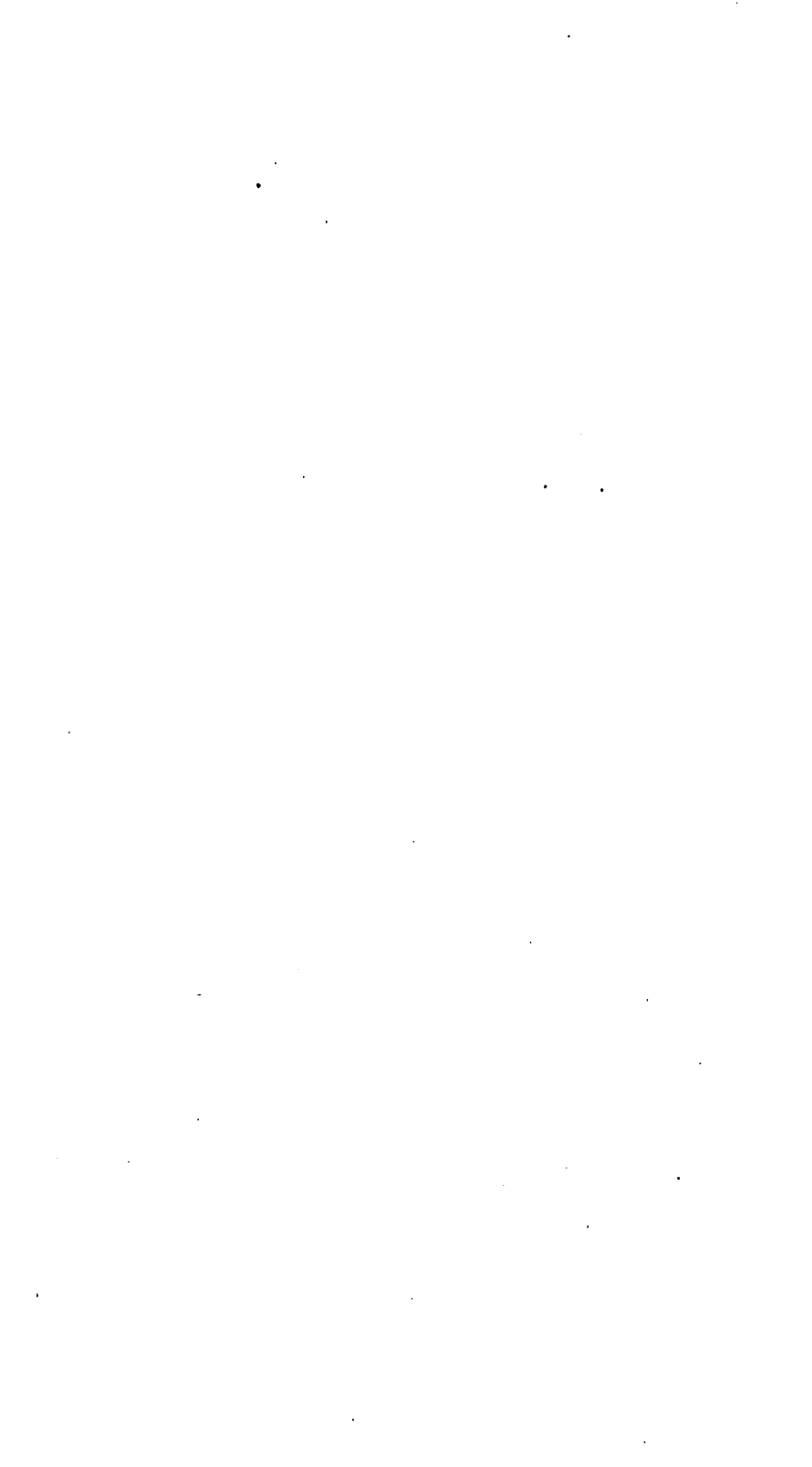


COPY OF THE INSCRIPTION ON THE MONT DU CHAT.

The Stone is about 2 ft 2 in. Cube.







JUN 1 - 1951

